

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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## BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

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The NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at CARDIFF, commencing on WEDNESDAY, August 19.

President Elect.

WILLIAM HUGGINS, Esq., D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S. Hon. F.R.S.E. F.R.A.S.

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Assistant General Secretary.

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SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1891.

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## LITERATURE

*Naval Warfare: its Ruling Principles and Practice Historically Treated.* By Rear-Admiral P. H. Colomb. (Allen & Co.)

*The Old Navy and the New.* By Rear-Admiral Ammen, U.S.N. (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THESE two books, similar in their authorship, in their titles, and in their bulk, are curiously different in their contents. The last named is little more than personal reminiscences of a service of upwards of fifty years, which, although interesting in themselves, and to a certain extent to be regarded as contributions to naval history, do not attempt any scientific investigation or discussion of the changes that have taken place, or any comparison of "the old navy and the new" from the professional point of view. The author does, indeed, refer to the "marvellous changes in naval architecture and armament," and adds that "a principal object of the memoirs has been to note these mutations in their order, and to present a picture of naval life as affected by them"; but in fact he has confined himself to the presentation of the picture, while the mutations themselves, and still more their effect on the science and realities of naval war, are passed by with very scant notice. This is the more to be regretted as Admiral Ammen has seen much service, was actively employed during the War of Secession, and is the author of "The Atlantic Coast," one of the volumes of the important series "The Navy in the Civil War." That war did, it is true, differ widely from any other that is recorded in naval history; and the knowledge gained in it, digested by the experience of so many years, might well have resulted in something more valuable, more truly interesting, than the rather puerile anecdotes which fill so many of these pages. As is not unusual in such cases, Admiral Ammen lays the responsibility on "the over-appreciation of friends who have persistently urged the writer to publish his memoirs"; but it may be doubted whether his friends meant by his memoirs the story of juvenile frolics and practical jokes of the gun-room, or whether they did not rather mean some record of his professional life in the form of a book which might—both now, in the time that is, and "at some

future time, perhaps after the lapse of a century or more—be quoted as an authority upon the history of the memorable period during which he served, if not with distinction, at least without reproach." He expresses a hope that this book may have such a fate and be so quoted. We cannot think that it will, or that even the familiar letters of General Grant, which are printed in an appendix, will save it from oblivion.

Admiral Colomb's book is of a totally different kind. From it the personal element is altogether absent, and though it is based throughout on the teaching of history, simple narrative has no place in it. It is, in fact, as its title imports, an essay on the science of naval war, and more especially of naval strategy, which, as Admiral Colomb tells us, he has been induced to undertake

"from observing a wide-spread conception that either there never had been any laws governing naval war, or that if there had been such in the days of sailing ships, they had been entirely swept away and destroyed by the advent of steam, steel ships, armour, breech-loading rifled guns and torpedoes.....There did not exist, in any language, a book written with the object of discriminating between the possible and impossible, the prudent and the imprudent, the wise and the foolish, in the conduct of naval war. But books describing war upon land with these objects in view were abundant in all languages, and I had been much struck with a more recent and powerful contribution to such literature—Sir Edward Hamley's 'Operations of War.' Yet even the title chosen for this work seemed to confirm my view, in apparently inferring the opinion that war upon the land was, if not the only war of consequence to the world, at least the only war which would bear systematic analysis and treatment."

Admiral Colomb might have pushed this argument much further. The popular mind and the hundreds of thousands that throng the exhibition at Chelsea may realize that, to an empire like ours, war may have something to do with the sea; but military writers and officials have gone far to persuade the Government that "war" belongs to the land only; that combat by sea, and naval operations generally, are merely as the encounters of dogs or savages. A purely military treatise lately published by a professor of military history bears the simple and pseudo-comprehensive title of "War." Another book, which consists of biographical sketches of celebrated soldiers, is entitled "Great Commanders"; and the Government itself distinctly sanctions the implied claim, by giving to the official who presides over the army the style of "Secretary of State for War," and by calling his department generally "The War Office." Surely there is something absurd in an English Secretary of State, who has nothing whatever to do with the affairs of the navy—"whereon, under the good Providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depend"—bearing the distinctive designation of "for War."

Admiral Colomb's contention then is primarily that war is of two kinds, by sea and by land, and ought to be so distinguished; inferentially, also, that as the first named is, to the British empire, of vital importance, the simple word "war" ought to be understood as meaning war by sea; and from his premises he argues that war by sea has its distinct and defined rules of strategy, the violation of

which leads to defeat and disaster as certainly as does the violation of any strategic rules established in war by land.

It is idle to suppose that this was not perfectly well known to the great masters of the art of naval war, whether English, French, or Dutch, during the last 250 years, or that these masters were not practically acquainted with the rules of their art. Others, however, were ignorant of them, and the records of their blunders remain as the most valuable of object lessons. Alike in victory or defeat, the truth of the laws of strategy has been established. But the men who won for us our maritime supremacy were seldom men of the pen, and when they did write, it was not to publish to the world at large—to foe, perhaps, rather than to friend—the principles on which they acted. Friends, indeed, needed no such writing; to them the instruction was conveyed by example, by order, or by conversation. It would be no very difficult task to trace the professional descent of the ornaments of our present navy from their predecessors in the days of Elizabeth. There is an unbroken line of traditional or oral instruction to guide those who, having ears to hear, are willing to hear.

Yet notwithstanding his contention in favour of there being a science of naval war, Admiral Colomb considers that, as compared with war on land, naval war is of "modern origin." "Sea-fights there were, no doubt," he says; "but sea-fights do not of themselves constitute naval warfare." The statement seems to be too strong; they do not constitute the whole of naval warfare, but assuredly they constitute a very important part of it. And independently of that, war by sea, carried on by means of ships, is naval war, without reference to the build of the ships, the weapons with which they fight, or the tactics which guide them; and the contests or campaigns of triremes, galleys, or nefes were as much naval war as the encounters of ships of the line in the immediate past, or of ironclad battleships in the future. The difference is probably one of words. Admiral Colomb implies that the permanent occupation of the sea is necessarily the objective of a belligerent; that such occupation is necessary to the command of the sea; and that until ships were "sea-keeping," occupation, and therefore command, was impossible. But from the very earliest times command of the sea, sufficient for the purposes of the belligerents, has been attainable, and has been attained. In his admirable essay on "The Influence of Sea Power" Capt. Mahan has aptly pointed out that Hannibal undertook his celebrated march across the Alps because the Romans commanded the sea between Spain and Italy. Similarly in 1373 the French command of the narrow seas was sufficient to prevent the Duke of Lancaster from making the sea passage to Bordeaux, and to force on him a disastrous march through France. In either case the command of the sea was no doubt different in its detail from that of the Channel held by the English in 1804—5; but in principle, as in effect, it was the same. Again, Admiral Colomb devotes more than half his book to an investigation of "the conditions under which attacks on territory from the sea succeed or fail." His contention is that without assured, even if tem-

porary command of the sea, territorial attack cannot be made with any prospect of success, and that no prudent commander will attempt it; that such command of the sea must be won independently; it cannot be obtained in conjunction with the attack on the enemy's territory. He says explicitly:

"Such attempts tend to become failures chiefly because attention, which ought to be wholly concentrated on a single class of operations of supreme moment, is dissipated and lost between two objects. So divided does the attention become, that whereas, ostensibly, the object is to get at least a local command of the sea for a limited time and at all hazards, actually, the great naval preparations are thrown away, and the ulterior purpose of descent upon territory is seen to rest for success, after all, much more on the evasion of probably opposing forces, than on beating them by superior force upon the spot."

His illustrations of the failure or ruin which results from this dual objective are both numerous and apposite; his discussions of doubtful instances, as well as of instances where the commander of the invading force has refused to advance in the face of a recognized impossibility, are clear and forcible. They extend over the last three hundred years, from the overthrow of the great Armada in 1588 to the French operations in the Baltic in 1870. But the earlier limit of date is uncalled for, selected only because Admiral Colomb has wished to maintain his statement that "naval warfare" is of "modern origin." Otherwise he could scarcely have helped noticing that the strategic principle on which he insists was as clearly ignored by Eustace the Monk in 1217 as it was recognized by Edward III. in 1340, and in each instance with results as well marked and decisive as the blunder of Conflans in 1759, or the "conquest" of Nelson in 1798. The principles of strategy, whether recognized or not, are, in fact, based on immutable laws and have existed from the beginning.

It is impossible to avoid a comparison between this book by Admiral Colomb and the strictly contemporary one by Capt. Mahan, of the United States navy, which was published last year. The two men hold analogous appointments in the two countries, the one as professor of naval history at the United States Naval War College, the other as lecturer on naval strategy and tactics at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich; and the necessity which they have been under of presenting these subjects to professional students of mature years has compelled them to elaborate their arguments with a wealth of illustration and detail which might otherwise have appeared superfluous. The two men have thus been working on closely parallel lines, but sufficiently apart to leave them distinct from each other. Each may be considered as forming a companion and supplement of the other, and the two together place the student of naval history on a point of vantage as compared with that on which he stood only a couple of years ago, when he endeavoured to take a survey of the past and to formulate rules for the future. That one of these noble books should be the work of an English naval officer, while it increases our sympathy, somewhat softens our regret that one so eminently capable of service of

the very highest order should have been "shelved" in accordance with the laws of the Admiralty, and be condemned to spend his riper age and the matured vigour of his intellect in the official obscurity of the retired list. But Admiral Colomb's loss is our gain. We have reason to believe that this truly great book, of which the present volume promises, conditionally, to be only the first part, has been "on the stocks" for many years past, but has not been got ready for "launching" till now owing to the professional calls on the author's time while his name still graced the active list of the British navy. The publication of the second part will necessarily depend very much on the success of the first. We venture to submit that the Admiralty owes it to the navy and to the country to take measures to ensure this success.

*The Speech of Demosthenes against the Law of Leptines.* A Revised Text, with an Introduction, Critical and Explanatory Notes, and an Autotype Facsimile from the Paris MS., by John Edwin Sandys, Litt.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)

The interest attaching to Demosthenes' speech against the proposal of Leptines that exemptions from public burdens should be abolished depends not only on the subject, but on the fact that it is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of the orator's political speeches, delivered, most likely by himself, when he was thirty years old. An exceptional privilege granted to the descendants of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, that of exemption from the ordinary *liturgies*, had been revived in the fourth century B.C. in favour of Conon and Chabrias, and, according to Demosthenes, three or four other citizens. There were besides about five others exempted from the burdens to which residents were subject. It seems probable that the law of Leptines was a protest against a real danger of comparatively recent growth, which, unless checked, was likely to increase as the labouring state became more and more dependent on the services of conspicuous individuals. The measure was undoubtedly intended to apply only to remissions of direct taxation, but Demosthenes has complicated the question by asserting that it included also indirect taxation. But even if the law of Leptines was carelessly drafted, which any Englishman may well think possible, the exception in favour of the descendants of Harmodius and Aristogeiton proves that it could not refer to indirect taxation. Had the families of the assassins been exempt from customs they would inevitably have acquired a monopoly of Athenian trade. It is almost certain that *ἀτέλης*, if applied without any qualification to a person, could only mean "exempt from direct taxation," and that Demosthenes was merely quibbling when he brought in (§§ 29 ff.) the *ἀτέλεια*, or exemption from dues on goods landed at Athens, granted to Leucon, who himself is not called *ἀτέλης*. However, even if the dicasts rejected the argument as a quibble, some of them might think that the next step of the party represented by Leptines would be to interfere with such privileges as those conferred upon Leucon, and so to touch the pockets of the multitude.

Dr. Sandys has marshalled a valuable array of information about *ἀτέλεια* of different kinds, including transcripts of the inscriptions which bear on the subject; but he appears to take Demosthenes quite seriously, and is altogether rather disappointing. The note on *τὴν ἀτέλειαν*, § 31, is bewildering: the immunity clearly refers to the Athenian merchants' exemption from export duty at Bosphorus and probably also to a corresponding exemption from import duty at the Peiraeus." This ought to run: "The immunity clearly refers to the exemption of Leucon and his sons from the import duty on corn generally exacted at the Peiraeus, and to the corresponding exemption of Athenian merchants from export duty at Bosphorus." In reference to this section Dr. Sandys tells us, p. xi, that *ἀτέλης* is "used of exemption from harbour-dues," whereas it is *ἀτέλεια*, the adjective not occurring in the section. It should have been noted that Leucon appears to have sold corn to the State, so that the exemption from import duty in his case may have been altogether exceptional. Notwithstanding the luminousness and general accuracy of the introductory matter, there are several indications of haste or imperfect digestion.

On p. xiii we read, "[From] the war-tax no one whatever was exempt"; but further on "the privilege of exemption from the .....*εἰσφορά*," which was thus enjoyed by persons of insufficient means"; and on p. xv, "exempting Sidonians.....from payment of the alien-tax or war-tax." On p. xxiii we find "Ctesippus was apparently under age and therefore could not take any direct part in the prosecution"; but this statement is modified slightly on p. xxv, and contradicted (p. 7) in the note on *τούτοις*, § 1. Why are we told to render *τὸν παιδὸν τὸν Χαβρίον*, "Chabrias' boy," p. 6, though Leucon's sons are *παιδεῖς*, § 30, to which no reference is made on p. 6? Of course, "*παῖς* is not synonymous with *νιός*," but in informal descriptions the former may no doubt be used in place of the latter. On p. xvii the view that Leucon "enjoyed exemption from the payment of customs in the harbours of Athens" is said to be "probably correct." On p. 34 we read, "Possibly it was simply an immunity from harbour-dues and payments to the custom house." The italics are ours.

The note on the position of the participle in *ὅ εἴ τον Πόντου σίτος εἰσπλέων* (p. 35) is curious. For parallels Dr. Sandys is beholden to Westermann and Rehdantz, and he seems to regard the order as not being "the common order," but due to rhetorical emphasis. He has made himself appear to have forgotten that the participle or adjective in such phrases, if it have an object or an adverbial adjunct, frequently follows the noun with which it is in agreement, as in Soph., 'Ed. Rex,' 1245, Thuc., i. 90, and *passim*. Indeed, the order, § 72, *τὰς ἐπὶ τούτους δοθείας δωρεάς*, and, § 87, *τοῖν νυν γιγνέμενον πράγματος*, arrested our attention rather than the four instances of the other order, viz., § 31; §§ 55, 84, where no cross-references are given; and § 76, which Dr. Sandys has ignored. The commentary takes notice of eight hexameters on §§ 8, 60, but nothing is said about § 132, *καὶ τις ἵστως ἄλλος, διὰ τοὺς μισθῶν τὰ τοιαῦτα | γράφοντας*, or § 149, *μαρτυρίας ἔστησ' ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἀναγράψας*, or

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§ 160, ὃς περὶ τῶν παρεληλυθότων καὶ τῶν μελάντων. The most distinctive portion of the commentary consists of the long notes upon collateral topics, such as the full page on Theodosia and Bosporus, pp. 36, 37; on *stele*, p. 39; and on the statues of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, p. 64, in which it is rashly assumed that the words of Andocides, 1, § 38, τῆς στήλης ἐφ' γῆ οὐ στρατηγὸς ἔστιν ὁ χαλκοῦς, refer to a portrait statue. It is incorrect to say that "στήλη, from ΣΤΑ, the root of ι-στη-μι, is 'a slab of stone, set upright in the ground,'" for a few lines below Dr. Sandys admits that it is "a block or slab," while he ought to have said that the term may include a column, and may consist of more than one piece of stone. The proposed derivation is moreover doubtful, to say the least.

Dr. Sandys's text is founded on the Teubner edition revised by Blass, but is far from being a servile copy, as the evidence of the MSS. is often preferred to the conjectural alterations of the critic, who has unfortunately endeavoured to elevate into a "law" his discovery that Demosthenes "in general avoids the collocation of more than two short syllables in consecutive words." As if Demosthenes was not too great a genius to make himself a slave to any rhythmical limitations which he elected to adopt for the general benefit of his style! For instance, in § 26 Blass alters παρὰ δὲ τὰς (MSS. and Sandys) to παρὰ τὰς δὲ, though we have τάρτες ἀν δομολογήσαν just above, as Dr. Sandys might have pointed out. Once, in § 71, our editor has been tempted to accept an alteration so as to avoid three consecutive short syllables, viz., τότ' ἐπιμήθη (for MS. ἐπειμῆθη) πράξας δὲ διεξῆλθον ἐγώ, because ἐ- has been thought to be a duplication of ἐ- (which it might easily be, so far as diplomatics go), and because ἐπειμῆθη is rendered (by Voemel) "auctis honoribus ornatus est." It is probable that ἐπειμῆθη is sound, and means "was rewarded with honours"; cf. ἡ τίκτηρις, "your gain in return (for yielding)," Soph., 'Philoctetes,' 1844. In § 72, καὶ μὴν οὐδὲ ἐκένον καλόν, [όντα μὲν αὐτὸν οὐτῷ τιμᾶν ὥστε τοσούτων οἵνων ἀκηκόατ' ἀξιοῦ, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐτελεύτησεν, μηδεμίαν ποιησαρένους τούτων μηδέν,] αἱρεῖσθαι τι τῶν δοθεντῶν τότε, the bracketed clause may possibly be spurious, as Dobree surmised from its occurrence (in not quite the same form) in § 46; but Cobet's view of τούτων is wrong. Dr. Sandys should have been led by the balance of the period to see that τούτων does not refer to τοσούτων οἵνων, κ.τ.λ., but to τοῦ οὐτῷ τιμᾶν, κ.τ.λ., to the feelings of admiration which had made the Athenians think that Chabrias deserved such great rewards. If τούτων is not misunderstood, there is not only no objection to the suspected clause, but its excision is detrimental to the rounding of the period; while it is not easy to suggest a motive for the alleged interpolation.

Our adverse criticisms are not intended as specimens of bad work, but as contributions towards the perfection of a very good and useful edition, of which the scholarship is generally sound, and which has been elaborated with such a lavish expenditure of time and pains as deserves cordial recognition. The excellent facsimile (autotype) of the first page of the Paris manuscript is a valuable accession to the work.

*Hanging in Chains.* By Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A. (Fisher Unwin.)

This is a ghastly volume with its reproductions of the rude woodcuts which have perpetuated the gibbet and the gibbet irons. Yet painful as are many of the details that Mr. Hartshorne has gathered together, his time has not been misemployed. Modern historians have a habit of softening down the cruelties of past days—not a commendable practice, although, no doubt, it arises from a worthy motive; but the world would be spared some of the pessimistic twaddle of those talkers who profess to think that moral feeling is at a lower point now than it was one or two centuries ago if the talkers knew what the punishments of England were like in those days. Not to mention the terrible butcheries for high treason which were carried out in 1745, and remained part of the law of England until 1813, there is reason to fear that gibbeting alive was once a custom in our land. There is nothing to be found about it in the statute book, but custom is older and often stronger than written law. Gibbeting in chains was first recognized by Act of Parliament in 1752, though it had been a common practice for ages. Mr. Hartshorne has examined the stories that have come down to us on this subject, and has arrived at the conclusion that "old and modern hare-brained irresponsible chatteringers have been carried away by a superstitious belief in a poor, vulgar fiction." We wish we could agree with him, but the authority of Hollinshead and of Chettle, both of whom speak of the practice of hanging murderers alive in chains, has great weight with us.

Shocking as the idea of hanging in chains seems to almost every one now, people in the earlier years of the century appear to have derived pleasure from contemplating these ghastly objects. The windows of the waterside public-houses at Blackwall were furnished with telescopes so that the customers might enjoy the amusement of gazing on the bodies of pirates gibbeted on the opposite bank of the river. The Greenwich pensioners, too, used to earn a trifle by exhibiting in a similar manner the gibbets on the Isle of Dogs. Mr. Hartshorne supplies a list of some of the culprits hung in chains near London in the beginning of the last century. It does not profess to be complete, and it is, in fact, a very meagre selection from a great number. It is said that all the gibbet-posts have perished or been removed, but as they were made of oak they would last for a very long time, and their numbers were constantly being added to. Mr. Hartshorne is well acquainted with the literature of his subject. He does not, however, seem to have encountered Espriella's 'Letters from England.' They were, as is now well known, written by Southey in the character of a Spaniard. The place spoken of is Staines. He says:—

"The country on the London side had once been a forest; but now has no other wood remaining than a few gibbets; on one of which, according to the barbarous custom of this country, a criminal was hanging in chains. Some five-and-twenty years ago, about a hundred such were exposed upon the heath; so that from whatever quarter the wind blew, it brought with it a cadaverous and pestilential odour. The nation is becoming more civilized; they now

take the bodies down after reasonable exposure, and it will probably not be long before a practice so offensive to public feeling, and public decency, will be altogether discontinued."

Southey's prediction, made in 1807, was not fulfilled for more than a quarter of a century. Though commonly a most accurate person, we believe that he is wrong in making his Spaniard say that the bodies were taken down after "reasonable exposure." They were often stolen by friends for the sake of giving them burial, but we have heard of no instance of their having been removed by authority.

One of the last instances of an order being made for hanging in chains that Mr. Hartshorne has come upon is that of a chimney sweep, who in 1827 murdered a man on the highway on the east side of Brigg. The culprit was tried by Mr. Justice Best at Lincoln assizes. At this time what used to be called the new law courts were building, so the Dean and Chapter lent their chapter-house for the purpose of an assize court. The trial lasted all day. The poor wretch's body never underwent the proposed indignity. The inhabitants of Brigg took fright—thought, it has been suggested, that the gibbet standing so near the highway would terrify people and hinder them from coming to market; they petitioned against the judge's order being carried out, and the authorities remitted the horror. Mr. Hartshorne believes, and we have no doubt correctly, that the last person hung in chains was a man named Cook, who suffered for the murder of a Mr. Paas. This occurred at Leicester in 1834, the very year that the custom was put an end to by statute.

*La France pendant la Révolution.* Par le Vicomte de Broc. 2 vols. (Paris, Plon.)

THE work before us appears to be the offspring of the reaction against the French Revolution which has been setting in for some time past in the country which gave it birth. M. Taine is just now the leader of the chorus. It is, of course, easy to prove that the French Revolution did a great deal of harm in detail. It is, indeed, difficult to exaggerate the havoc wrought by the wanton destruction of men and of institutions, which had been built up by the wisdom and self-sacrifice of centuries. There are no limits to the demand on our sympathy; the agony can be piled up to any extent. Similarly it is easy to present the untruths and pettinesses of Napoleon with such overwhelming force of cumulative argument that no room is left for the heroic figure which ought to fill our gaze. It is always more easy to stir up pathos than admiration, to abuse than to praise. A collection of the heroic deeds and aspirations of Jacobins, even if the materials for it existed, would be difficult to express in language, and would not appeal to our deeper feelings. In the flight to Varennes our sympathies are with the queen and the mother, not with the vulgar Drouet, whose energy and resource saved France from a European invasion—with the two innocent children asleep in the bed in the grocer's shop rather than with the devoted wife who "thought of M. Sausse" instead of the captured king. Such details may help to fill up an historical picture, even to convince us that revolutions must not

be lightly undertaken, and that the misery caused is unpardonable unless it be accompanied by a preponderating amount of good. But they do not assist us materially in deciding whether or not the Revolution was a good thing on the whole. What infinite suffering must have been caused by the invasion of the barbarians, by the destruction of all that was best and wisest in the Roman empire! yet can we say for certain that without this impetus modern civilization would have been possible?

The book of the Vicomte de Broc grows upon us as we read much in the same way as we may believe that it grew upon its author. At first it strikes us as a mere unloading of commonplace books. Gradually the work becomes instinct with life, the extracts have more substance and cohesion, and the close of the second volume leaves the reader sorry that there is no more. The author has given sixteen chapters and an introduction dealing with different phases of social life during this tremendous cataclysm. He deals successively with the revolutionary government before and after Thermidor, the prisons, the tribunals, the executions, the massacres, the victims of the Revolution in the lower classes, and those in whose case it brought into strong relief the native beauty of their character. He then proceeds with undiminished interest to bring before us the Bastille, the city of Paris, the effect of the Revolution in the provincial towns and in the country, the clergy, the middle classes, and the ignorance and ruin which followed the disruption of all ordinary sources of civilization.

As we take our way through these two volumes we come across many characteristic stories, some well known, others less familiar. We are told how Lavoisier, when condemned to death, asked that the execution might be deferred in order that he might finish an important discovery. The adjournment was refused, the reason being given by Coffinhal that the Republic had no need of chemists. The *Ami du Peuple*, a revolutionary journal, described academies as a species of menagerie in which a large number of rare animals are collected at great cost in the shape of humbugs and literary pedants. Nor was art held in greater consideration. It was estimated that in 1788 the beautiful furniture which then distinguished France was worth 1,400,000,000 francs, the greater part of which was destroyed. The furniture of Versailles was sold in 1796. The cathedral of Meaux, the materials of which were estimated at about 2,000/-, was put up for auction for 20/-, and could not find a purchaser. It is a mistake to suppose that the Terror came to an end after Thermidor; severe cruelties were perpetrated under the Directory. More than three hundred prisoners were transported to Cayenne, of whom nearly two-thirds died; more than a thousand were sent to Oleron, and more than two hundred to Rhé. The prisons added their quota to the number of victims. Those who were not starved were left to die of disease. At the Conciergerie the principal doctor, Thiéry, visited forty-two patients in twenty-two minutes. One day as he felt the pulse of a sick man he said, "He is better than yesterday." "Yes," answered the attendant, "but it is not the same patient as yesterday. Yesterday's patient

is dead, and this one has taken his place." "Never mind," said the doctor; "give him the medicine." Dupaumier, administrator of police at Paris, could not read. Coming one day into a cell, he found the prisoner reading. "What are you doing?" he said. "You see I am reading," was the reply. "You must not answer so; what are you reading?" The prisoner presented the book, but Dupaumier would not avow his ignorance. "You are insolent; answer me."

"I am reading Montaigne." "Ah, since you are reading the mountain it is all right; a book written by the mountain, bravo!" It is to the credit of Napoleon that from his earliest years of power he set himself to put a stop to needless cruelty. A number of emigrants were imprisoned at Toulon and were in imminent danger of massacre. The general who commanded the place told Bonaparte that he could save them if he had means of transport. "You know that I am here," said Bonaparte, "and you do not come to find me when a good action has to be done. Give me a requisition quickly; you shall have the necessary artillery waggons placed at your orders, and I will assist you with all my power." Even in the worst times there were startling examples of honesty. Mrs. Elliot, when imprisoned at Versailles, was deprived of all the money and the plate which she had in her possession. She was given a number, and was told that she could reclaim her property at the Hôtel de Ville. Two years afterwards she recovered it intact. The hairbreadth escapes which marked so tumultuous a period are sufficient to fill a library of romances.

Madame de Custine during her trial inspired one of the commissioners, Gérôme, a master mason, with passionate devotion for her. Gérôme knew where Fouquier Tinville kept the fatal portfolio in which were contained the names of the victims of the guillotine. He placed Madame de Custine's name at the end of the packet, and came every evening to see if it was in its place. On the 9th of Thermidor all but three had been executed. Madame de Custine did not know who had saved her till she recovered her liberty. More often the balance of chances fell on the other side. One day in the prison of the Luxembourg one of Fouquier Tinville's agents could only make up seventeen convicts out of the list of eighteen which had been given him. "I want one more," he said. He asked the first suspect who passed by his name, and on hearing it cried, "Yes, it is you." He had him carried off, and next day he was guillotined. On another occasion a warden called out the name of an aged prisoner. A lad who was playing at ball in the gallery mistook the name for his own, and asked if he was wanted. "Yes," was the answer, "come along"; and next day the boy was guillotined instead of the man. At Bordeaux a boy of sixteen named Mellet was guillotined instead of an old man of eighty named Bellay. On objecting he was told that he was eighty years old in wickedness.

There are few things more remarkable in the history of the Revolution than the legend of the Bastille. There were scarcely any abuses connected with that prison in the reign of Louis XVI. The prisoners were well cared for; indeed, it was more like a respectable

boarding-house than anything else. The fare was excellent; the cells were handsomely furnished at the taste of the occupant; there was a barber, an apothecary, and even a midwife on the premises, as well as hot baths for the sick. Abbé Morellet tells us that he passed six weeks there very pleasantly. The whole number of committals to the Bastille under Louis XVI. was less than two hundred. On July 14th, 1789, only seven prisoners were found within its walls. The misunderstanding which existed with regard to it arose from the mystery which enveloped it, and from the absence of public discussion. More fuss was made about the seven prisoners of Louis XVI. than about the two hundred thousand of the Committee of Public Safety.

The volumes of the Vicomte de Broc are full of the picturesque aspects of this marvellous time, and we are enabled to call up many a scene as vividly as if we had been present at it. Yet the ordinary life of Paris went on in many respects undisturbed. In the spring of 1793, "en pleine Terreur," the theatres were crowded every evening, the public promenades were thronged by magnificently dressed men and women. The National Library was full of readers. Indeed, the age which immediately preceded the Revolution was pre-eminently one of letters. M. Albert Duruy declares that under the old régime secondary education was in a state of prosperity which has only recently been equalled after long efforts and great sacrifices. It was at that time spread more equally over the surface of the country instead of being concentrated in a few large towns. A German traveller who visited Paris in 1786 relates that "every one reads at Paris. Everybody—especially the women—carries a book in his pocket. They read when driving, when walking, at the theatre, the café, and in the bath." The Revolution changed all this. Schoolmasters could not be found for the most ordinary needs. It was reported from Agen in 1795 that public education had ceased to exist in that neighbourhood. In Vendôme, out of eighty-one communes, only twenty-four possessed teachers. At Sancerre no one presented himself for examination; in Angoulême it was impossible to find a schoolmistress who knew how to write. Even six years later Chaptal, Minister of the Interior, wrote that the generation which was then about twenty years old was irreversibly sacrificed to ignorance. We send our readers with confidence to this most interesting book, in which, if one side is presented with some exaggeration, authority is at least given for every statement.

*A Comparative Grammar of the Indogermanic Languages.* By Karl Brugmann.—Vol. II. *Morphology (Stem Formation and Inflection).* Part I. Translated from the German by R. Seymour Conway, B.A., and W. H. D. Rouse, M.A. (Strasbourg, Trübner.)

This volume of Prof. Brugmann's comparative grammar appeared in the German in 1889, and its great merit has been universally recognized. It begins with an excellent sketch of the history of noun-compounds. These, distinguished according to form, fall into four classes, which are traced through the different languages of the

family. The history of compounds in Greek is particularly good; so also is the account of the process by which one of the nouns in such compounds is confused in the mind of ordinary speakers of any language with cognate verbs, and so by degrees compounds are produced in which one member is definitely a verb. The history of compounds according to meaning, which follows, is not so good. We then come to the history of formative suffixes. There is a very brief account (§§ 55–58) of the development of such suffixes out of actual words, how they become combined and “contaminated” in use, and their frequent change of function, together with an excellent little note on “gender” (translation, p. 106). The remainder (three-fourths) of the volume is filled with a full account of all the Indo-Germanic suffixes, recognizable as such before the separation of the derived languages, and their development in those languages. The principle is precisely the same as in Schleicher’s ‘Compendium,’ which was to the last generation of philologists as indispensable as Brugmann’s book must be to their successors, and the differences in detail are not more than might be expected after four-and-twenty years of rapid development: the number of original suffixes has been increased by sounder views of phonetics, and the growth of individual suffixes in the different languages by accretion and phonetic change is much more fully described. In spite of this gain the general treatment is so much the same that the reader who is familiar with the old as well as with the new schools of philology may well ask himself with some surprise whether the old explanations of the history of language—so often of late years decried as “mechanical” and as the artificial results of grammatical analysis which stand in no relation to the facts of spoken language, the resolution, to wit, of all words into root and formative suffix and inflectional suffix—are after all essential in all scientific study of language, and destined to survive in the work of the latest as well as of the earlier schools of philology. Does Brugmann now, and did Schleicher before him, differ, say, from Paul in their conception of the history of language? When Brugmann explains, e.g., *dhumás, θυμός, fumus*, by reference to an Idg. *dhumos*, to be analyzed into root *dhu* + formative suffix *mo* + case suffix *s*, does he mean that these three elements of one word were originally put together, each with its distinctive function, and with the express purpose of thereby making a word?

Assuredly no. Language is always the same in its essential character. The making of new words and the dying out of old words are always going on. But when we make a new word we do not make it by adding some suffix to some root. We make it on the model of the whole word which first occurs to us as parallel in its nature and use. When a child says “I go-ed” instead of “I went,” he does not consciously add *ed* to the verb “go”; but he has before his mind many words ending in *ed* which he would use when he is speaking of something which he has done. No more did a Roman when he said “membratim” —limb by limb—add on a suffix *tim* to a stem “membrā” which never existed. Each makes a whole word at once on the analogy of other whole words. There never was a

suffix *-ti* or *-ta* in separate independent existence as a suffix. But there was a time when *ti* or *ta*, or earlier forms of *ti* and *ta*, were independent words, with a meaning, “state,” “condition,” or the like, just as *head*, *hood*, &c., are forms of what was once an independent English word, “had,” with the same meaning. The complex of so-called root (or stem)+suffix derives from word+word. Later, when the consciousness of words containing Indo-Germanic *ta* and *ti* (or English *head*, *hood*, in “God-head,” “manhood”) was firmly fixed in the language, copies of the whole word were made whenever a parallel idea needed expression. No suffix is really “added to a root.” Yet we may lawfully use the terms “root” and “suffix” because of the convenience for analysis. We can thus conveniently express the oldest attainable forms of the contained words; we can trace the history of each in the different languages in which it occurs; we can compare words which are really congeners, and keep apart those which have no connexion. In the later indivisible stage a suffix is really an “empty” word (to use the convenient Chinese phrase); when it was actually and consciously “added” it was a “full” word. And lastly, in any given language every word of some one particular class which we glibly analyze into root + suffix *-ti*, or the like, may be nothing but a copy of some perished compound belonging to a prehistoric stage, and therefore may never have been formed at all in that language in the manner which our analysis suggests, but be merely the result of analogy. For all that, the analysis is both admissible and necessary. When we say that the human body is made up of a head, trunk, arms, legs, &c., or that it is composed of certain bones, muscles, cartilages, and what not, we do not imagine that these elements were ever put together to make the man; but we do not for that reason object to the analysis.

The translation of the second volume of the ‘Grammar’ has been entrusted to two young Cambridge philologists, who have performed their task very well. It is a much harder one than it seems. The original is condensed, so as to supply just the necessary amount out of an infinitely large mass of material. This naturally causes brevity of expression and less attention to style than would be natural in an expository work. The first volume was translated by Dr. Joseph Wright, and in his attempt to give an exact version he followed the original so literally that the result in some places is barely intelligible except to a reader who knows the German; and such a one is likely to prefer the original to the translation. Messrs. Conway and Rouse, on the contrary, have translated freely; they have broken up the long German sentences, and in some places they have almost recast the original. This involves considerable risk except to men who are not merely competent German scholars, but are also thoroughly masters of the subject. They have stood the test well. We hope that the translation of the second part of vol. ii. (that dealing with the case suffixes), which appeared last autumn, may not be long delayed. The ‘Grammar’ is indispensable to English students.

*Yorkshire Legends and Traditions as told by her Ancient Chroniclers, her Poets and Journalists. Second Series.* By the Rev. Thomas Parkinson. (Stock.)

This is an amusing book which ought to be on the shelves of every Yorkshireman who loves his native county; but the manner in which it has been constructed cannot be praised. In some instances Mr. Parkinson supplies no authority of any kind for the tales he tells; in others, although the title of the work is quoted, volume and page are wanting, so that a wearisome amount of search is entailed on any one who would consult the volume for serious purposes. In some cases this is most irritating. For example, the author tells a story concerning the little lakelet known as Hornsea Mere, which, if it could be verified, would be interesting for more reasons than one. It is alleged that once upon a time—no date is given—the monks of St. Mary’s Abbey, York, and those of Meaux, in Holderness, disputed as to their rights of fishing in this mere, and that the quarrel was brought to an end by wager of battle in favour of the great house without the walls of York. We do not deny that this event took place, for we have no evidence on the point, but it is not probable. The Church in the worst times very seldom herself resorted to this barbarous mode of appealing to divine justice, though she permitted half-savage laymen to have recourse thereto. There are several ecclesiastical cases of this kind known of in foreign lands, but they must have been most uncommon in this island.

One of the most curious facts recorded by Mr. Parkinson is the survival into the seventeenth century of a chapel at Mount Grace as a place of Roman Catholic pilgrimage. Stories of miracles occurring there were spread about the country. A dead child was believed to have been restored to life, and many were said to have been instantly cured of the sweating sickness. So notorious had this place become that to put a stop to “these Popish, idle, and superstitious pilgrimages,” the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes sitting at York issued an order to all justices of the peace and mayors of towns to cause the pilgrims to be apprehended. We are not sure that any of these pilgrims were apprehended. If they were, it is by no means clear to the legal mind of to-day that they had broken any law.

The author has much to say about fairies which will be of great service to any folk-lorist who shall endeavour to sift and arrange our fairy mythology. An old man told the author a few years ago that his father, when he was young, had seen a dance of fairies, and that they were “of nearly all colours.” A very similar statement has been made to ourselves. Is it not possible that we are here dealing with a misinterpreted fact, not a mere mental illusion? Every ornithologist knows that ruffs dance in the moonlight much after the fashion of the round dances of our grandmothers. The ruff and his wife the reeve are rare birds now, but they were common till the time of the great enclosures, though very seldom seen by day. It may be that in some instances these birds have been mistaken for fairies.

Mr. Parkinson holds the common opinion

that the belief in witchcraft is declining. As he is the vicar of a country parish we are surprised at this. What may be the effect of School Boards in the future we dare not predict, but in several widely separated parts of England with which we are well acquainted the belief still forms an important part of the furniture of the people's minds.

**NOVELS OF THE WEEK.**

*Master of her Life.* By Lady Constance Howard and Ada Fielder King. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

*Only Clärchen.* By Isabel Don. 2 vols.  
(Eden, Remington & Co.)

*Elsa.* By E. M'Queen Gray. (Methuen & Co.)

*A Deputy Providence.* By Henry Murray.

*A Duty Preacher.* By Henry Murray.  
(Chapman & Hall.)  
*Curatica; or, Leaves from a Curate's Note-*

*Curacie, &c.*, Leaves from a Curacie's Note-  
Book.—I. *My First Curacy*. By the Rev.  
Sydney Mostyn. (Leadenhall Press.)

*Huguette.* Par J. Ricard. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

One doctor slowly, like the sculler, plies,  
The patient sickens, and by inches dies;  
But two physicians, like a pair of oars—

But two physicians, like a pair of ears—the result is analogous in the collaboration

The result is analogous in the combination of the authors of 'Master of her Life.' We are swiftly conveyed to the end of one of the thinnest of sensational stories and rather an objectionable one. A charming English-woman, who has been treacherously cheated of her first love, marries a Russian prince, and is subjected to the attentions of an imperial highness, who does his best to send her husband to Siberia. The Grand Duke is a bold bad man. "If he admired a woman, that woman, be she married or single, must become his by fair means or foul, and the mistresses of 'H.I.H.' were legion." The same may be said of the lovers of Countess Stroganoff, the foppish dandy who

Stroganoff, who, for reasons to be found in the story, assists H.I.H. in his nefarious purposes. There is a chief of the police, too, who is no better than he should be; and Prince Trotsoi (?), Stella's husband, himself a reformed rake, has for some time to encounter his hostility. De Brévern, however, reforms, or is reformed by Stella, like the Prince himself. The machinations of the wicked are defeated eventually. H.I.H. makes a dramatic exit by dynamite, and the Stroganoff takes poison. As she says (the only thing worth saying in the book), "Death scenes are always *bourgeois*, so I could avoid all unpleasant experiences by taking my own course, and.....remaining *chie* to the last." The book abounds with repetition, or it would have been impossible to fill three volumes. The authors are at their best when they describe the dress and jewellery of the heroine.

Without being remarkable or distinctly clever, 'Only Clärchen' has its good points. It shows observation and right feeling, and may be read with a good deal of interest. More might, perhaps, have been made of "only Clärchen" herself—the simple little heroine, of half-English, half-German parentage, who is suddenly transplanted from her native Nuremberg and its homely surroundings to the more complex life of some worldly English relatives of her father's. These people—a mother and daughter—are on a visit to a young Englishman, their kinsman, who has rented, for the

summer months, an old *château* in an out-of-the-way part of Hungary. The wild and isolated country and the neglected ancient house, with its stories and legends of half-forgotten human tragedies, make an effective background for the passing visitors, who, in their turn, bring to it their own more modern pains and pleasures and conflicting interests, which also terminate in a tragic event. The Countess Souvarrow, at once beautiful, scheming, and unfortunate, is scarcely a new or original type, but she has sundry traits which serve to give her an occasional and passing identity of her own. The character of Austin the host—who is bewitched and enslaved by her before he at last discovers that “only Clärchen” is really worthy, and the only woman for him—is now and then carefully touched, without being ever really successfully defined. Perhaps Augusta, capricious, but in her own way good-hearted, is as well drawn as any one. The characters are not really remarkable, however, any more than the story, which is quietly, pleasantly, but not powerfully conveyed.

'Elsa' is a two-volume novel in one; indeed, it might easily have been spaced out into three volumes. It is full of movement, without much unnatural excitement. The scene is laid in Germany and Italy; the hero is English, and the villain Italian. The villainy is strong, and the story is at its weakest when the villain is to the fore. Motives for particular actions—especially for the action of an honourable German officer in handing over his daughter to her desperate uncle—are inadequate at various points of the narrative; but on the whole this cosmopolitan novel is interesting and well put together. By way of variation upon the more commonplace stories of analysis, or sensation, or every-day incident, it will please a large number of readers.

Mr. Murray gives his readers another couple of old men, obstinate, with rough and vulgar exteriors, with hearts somewhere far below the surface, and with children to test and try them. One of the old fathers in 'A Deputy Providence' applies to himself the name which Mr. Murray has transferred to his title-page. He has lent money on mortgage to a spendthrift neighbour (the other "old man"), and then, discovering that there is coal under the land, conceals the fact, thinking that he will know better what to do with it than the gambler who is still its rightful owner. The author has worked a little East-End business into his story, which is slight and rather melancholy, though undeniably clever.

'Curatica' is, we regret to observe, only the first instalment of the autobiographical experiences of the Rev. Sydney Mostyn. Whether his pages have been written in jest or in earnest we know not, but in either case the writer's taste is simply deplorable. For example, the Rev. Sydney Mostyn, after performing the marriage ceremony between the girl he loves and his cousin, tells us how he "changed his clericals for lays," and went forth to seek distraction in the street. *Inter alia*, he "watched a gilding spoon an earl's daughter on a balcony, and thought to myself, 'A curate and a district visitor would do it as well.'" Most of the book is written in the same spirit, and leaves, on the whole, a very ill taste in the mouth.

M. Ricard has produced in 'Huguette' a work essentially Parisian in tone, but superior even to those of his previous novels which we have found ourselves able to praise. He becomes in this volume a serious rival of the well-known men, and it is, perhaps, a pity that he has placed one of them on his stage—M. P. Larney, a novelist, evidently M. P. Bourget.

## THE LITERATURE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

THE Rev. R. B. Girdlestone begins very modestly the preface of his book, *The Foundation of the Bible: Studies in Old Testament Criticism* (Eyre & Spottiswoode), with the following sentence:—

"This book is not intended to be an *circonference* between the advanced critic and the student who stands in the old paths; but it may prepare the way for some better mutual understanding by recalling both parties to a consideration of the first principles of sound Biblical criticism."

He prepares the way in twenty-eight chapters, unfortunately full of paradoxes, illogical reasoning, and inaccurate information. One has only to read his twenty-seventh chapter, which contains notes on the state of the Hebrew text, the literature of which is pretty well known, to see that the author has not even laid hands on trustworthy modern authorities for his second-hand compilation. He speaks of MSS. which have come to light in Russia, in Damascus, in Rhodes, in Cairo, in Southern India, and as far off as China. But these MSS. are of a comparatively late date, and some of them are forgeries. The Massorah began, according to the authorities which the author has consulted, two or three centuries B.C., whilst in fact there is scarcely a trace of a Massorah properly so called before 400 A.D. The author is quite at home in Hittite, Accadian, hieroglyphics, pre-Babel, and other recondite languages, and he seems even to be the happy possessor of a knowledge of the Midianitic speech, since he points out such expressions in the Pentateuch; but he has only a bowing acquaintance with Hebrew. Most amusing are

some of his assertions, of which we shall only give a few instances. According to him Moses, who was born and educated in Egypt, might have used and translated Accadian documents, some of which must have been of antediluvian time, since they contained the genealogies of that epoch, and out of these documents he wrote the first part of Genesis. Mr. Girdlestone says further that the various names Yhwh, Elohim, Eloah, El, were used with the same meaning not only by Moses and the prophets, but also by the patriarchs. What about the passage in Exodus vi. 3, where it is distinctly stated that Yhwh was not known by the patriarchs? His mystico-theological explanation of this passage cannot satisfy critics. And how will he explain Jacob's words in Genesis xxviii. 21, "Then shall Yhwh be to me Elohim"? The linguistic question whether there are Psalms written in the Maccabean time or not Mr. Girdlestone settles (to his own satisfaction) by adopting Prof. Margoliouth's unproved theory that Ecclesiasticus was composed in metre and rabbinical Hebrew. No scholar of repute has yet accepted Prof. Margoliouth's theory, though our author does not know this, or ignores it because it does not suit his purpose. He admits that the editor of the Pentateuch inserted passages in the Mosaic text, but for all that the text remains such as Moses wrote or dictated it; and the same is the case with other Biblical books. Mr. Girdlestone proves the antiquity of the law from quotations in Ezra and Nehemiah. Supposing that these books as they lie before us represent the genuine original, we might ask, Why is the mention of the Day of Atonement omitted in Nehemiah, chap. viii., where the seventh month plays such a prominent part? and why is the first day of the seventh month not recorded there as the first day

of the new year? That the rabbis, and of course the writers of the New Testament, quote the Pentateuch as the work of Moses, proves nothing except that the Jewish schools at this time had determined the authorship of the Pentateuch; but they were no critics, and did not desire to be so. Our author would have done well to imitate their example, accepting tradition, and not handling critical questions, of which he possesses only a second-hand knowledge. Most of the author's pages, it is stated in the preface, appeared in the *Record*, and there they ought to have remained buried.

THE second volume of the Rev. G. A. Smith's commentary on Isaiah, viz., *The Book of Isaiah*, xl.-lxvi. (Hodder & Stoughton), is as learned as his first. The author shows that he is acquainted with the latest critical results and the most recent historical investigations. For the latter Mr. Smith is, perhaps, too profuse in his quotations, which may sometimes be misleading. Of what use is it to mention a hypothesis which has no foundation, viz., that Amraphel was, perhaps, the father of Hammurabi, king of Babylonia? This has nothing to do with the time of our prophet. The same is the case with the history of Cyrus, who has to be considered as king of Persia according to the prophet. What does it matter in a purely theological commentary whether Cyrus was an Aryan or not? Besides, the rendering of the inscriptions concerning Cyrus is by no means so settled as to justify Mr. Smith in presenting the fact as an historical certainty. In any case Mr. Smith ought to have quoted M. Amiaud's essay on Cyrus, which appeared in 1887. Not more successful is the author in his philology, which would have been better omitted in a commentary which has no pretension to being a philological one. What advantage is there, for instance, in stating that the words פָּתַח and נְפָרֵךְ are connected with the Arabic word *sadagtoon*, which Gesenius renders by "lancea dura"? In the first instance, this word does not mean a lance; and even if Gesenius were right, how does it bear upon the Hebrew word, which means righteousness? Mr. Smith's note on this subject is the following: "In Arabic the cognate word is applied to a lance, but this may mean a sound or fit lance as well as a straight one." This explanation would do for a midrash, but not for a modern commentary, which is based upon critical investigations. The discussion about צְבָאָה (chap. xli. 22 and elsewhere) is rather too casuistical, more especially when we treat the word תִּמְנֹרֶת as a marginal gloss. Mr. Smith accepts the translation of יְלִל (iii. 12), "to startle," which means to sprinkle, saying: "The word means to cause to spring or leap; when applied to fluids, to spirt or sprinkle them." It would have been better to propose the reading יְלִל, which would mean to move in the sense of startling. Whether the land of Siniim (dix. 12) is the land of China, the author says, is still an open question. We do not know from what source he derives the statement that there were Jews in China at the beginning of the Christian era. All that is known is that Jews fled to Malabar in the third century A.D. Perhaps בְּנֵי דָבָר is a corruption of בְּנֵי סִינִים (Jer. li. 27). The LXX. translate ἐκ γῆς Ιερούσαλαμ. It is pleasant to notice Mr. Smith's clear and convincing arguments for proving that chaps. xl. to lxvi. cannot be by Isaiah, but must be by a contemporary of the exile and of Cyrus. The author remarks very logically:—

"Now all this is not predicted, as if from the standpoint of a previous century. It is nowhere said—as we should expect it to be said if the prophecy had been uttered by Isaiah—that Assyria, the dominant world-power of Isaiah's day, was to disappear and Babylon to take her place; that then the Babylonians should lead the Jews into an exile which they had escaped at the hands of Assyria; and that after nearly seventy years of suffering God would raise up Cyrus as a deliverer. There is none of this

prediction, which we might fairly have expected had the prophecy been Isaiah's; because, however far Isaiah carries us into the future, he never fails to start from the circumstances of his own day. Still more significant, however—there is not even the kind of prediction that we find in Jeremiah's prophecies of the Exile, with which, indeed, it is most instructive to compare Isa. xl.-lxvi. Jeremiah also spoke of exile and deliverance, but it was always with the grammar of the future. He fairly and openly predicted both; and, let us specially remember, he did so with a meagreness of description, a reserve and reticence about details, which are simply unintelligible if Isa. xl.-lxvi. was written before his day, and by so well-known a prophet as Isaiah. No: in the statements which our chapters make concerning Exile and the condition of Israel under it there is no prediction, not the slightest trace of that grammar of the future in which Jeremiah's prophecies are constantly uttered. But there is a direct appeal to the conscience of a people already long under the discipline of God; their circumstance of exile is taken for granted; there is most vivid and delicate appreciation of their present fears and doubts, and to these the deliverer Cyrus is not only named, but introduced as an actual and notorious personage already upon the midway of his irremissible career."

This critical tone our author fails to maintain in his chapter on the Suffering Servant—iii. 13-liii. He remarks:—

"The external correspondence between this prophecy and the life of Jesus Christ is by no means perfect. Every wound that is set down in the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah was not reproduced or fulfilled in the sufferings of Jesus. For instance, Christ was not the rich, plague-stricken man, whom the servant is at first represented to be.....Christ's grave was not with the wicked.....Or take the clause *with the rich in his death*.....It cannot possibly denote such a man as Joseph of Arimathea; nor, is it to be observed, do the Evangelists in describing Christ's burial in that rich and pious man's tomb take any notice of this line about the Suffering Servant."

Yet in spite of these incongruities Mr. Smith concludes:—

"But the absence of a complete incidental correspondence only renders more striking the moral and spiritual correspondence, the essential likeness between the Service set forth in ch. lili, and the work of our Lord."

Mr. Smith fails to see that if the anonymous prophet deals with contemporary matter, there is no reason why he should not do so in the fifty-third chapter. Mr. Smith's classification of his text into four books, viz., the Exile, the Lord's Deliverance, the Servant of the Lord, and the Restoration, presupposes such an arrangement by the prophet himself. Does our author really believe that the prophet sat down and wrote, according to a settled plan, a book on which a theologian should be able to give a homiletical commentary? The present arrangement is due to a later editor, who may have made a collection of several anonymous prophecies, which he ranged under the name of Isaiah.

THE Rev. John Marshall Lang is well aware what a difficult task he has undertaken in writing an orthodox history of the Judges in *Gideon and the Judges: a Study Historical and Practical* (Nisbet & Co.). He most sensibly begins his preface with the following observations:—

"So to reproduce the story of a far-past age as to present it with the clothing, and in the warmth, of living reality is no light task. There are special difficulties in regard to the period to which the volume now sent forth relates. Its surroundings, scenery, and characteristics are so widely different from all we can even conceive that it is scarcely possible to get into touch with its burdens and its endeavours. In its chronicles, nations and tribes pass under view whose antecedents are sometimes lost in obscurity, and which long ago have wholly disappeared. These chronicles, moreover, are very fragmentary; in respect of dates, order of events, of all that is essential to a consecutive history, they are often apparently confused. They are compiled from records or memoranda which, giving at length narratives whose briefest form only we possess, contain many links that are now missing. Finally, the uncertainty which prevails as to many of the localities mentioned cripples the imagination in the effort to vivify the prowess of the heroes of Israel." The author wisely abstains in most cases from criticism of the text, and produces a kind of

historical homily based upon the deficiencies of the Judges. Following the method of St. Chrysostom, Dr. M. Lang supplies his readers with a plausible sketch of the early epoch of Jewish history. A few instances will be sufficient to show the author's homiletical tendencies. He speaks of Deborah as follows:—

"Who was she? The only feature of a personal nature recorded is that she was the wife of Lapidoth. Hebrew names are always significant. Her name means 'the Bee,' her husband's, 'Lamps or Torches.' Hence the tradition that she was not literally the wife of one Lapidoth, but that she was the woman of lamps, of light as well as learning, of fiery spirit and courage, and that the husband was really the Barak—signifying 'lightning'—whom she called from the north. To accept this tradition would do violence to the narrative, but it gives a hint which need not be lost sight of—the hint that it is the junction of the Bee and the Torch, industry and illumination, patience consecrated and irradiated by Divine genius, which marks the truth of the God-inspired, God-announcing light."

The author is acquainted with the literature that has been written on the Book of Judges, and incidentally mentions the Dutch and German opinions, but he naturally belongs to the orthodox English school. He does not make use of Dr. Driver's interesting paper on the structure of the Book of Judges, which appeared in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*. His Hebrew quotations are rather questionable. Jephthah's daughter is mentioned as "Yehid" instead of Yehidah; Samson may be derived from *Shamam* (to lay waste); Mount Zalmon is rendered by "the shady."

*The Early Bible Songs: with Introduction on the Nature and Spirit of Hebrew Song*, by Mr. A. H. Drysdale (Religious Tract Society), supplies a fair idea of the poetical literature in the Bible which is known under the name of *Shir*, "Songs." These are the songs of Moses, of Deborah, of Hannah, of David (2 Samuel xxiv.), and the minor ones—i.e., of Lamech, of the well, of the war-flame, and of the bow, of which the last three are fragments taken from the 'Book of Jasher' and 'The Wars of the Lord.' The author was perfectly right not to enter into discussion about a suggested metre of the songs. He supplies in the introduction a clear account of the method of parallelism in Hebrew poetry in general, and of the historical data concerning the minor poetical productions in the Bible, excluding the three collections—viz., the Psalms, Proverbs, and Job—which are composed in a style other than the minor songs. Perhaps it would have been advisable not to enter into the question of the later synagogue songs which are called Piyutim, the earliest of which is of the eighth century A.D.

*Lessons from the Old Testament: Senior Course*, By M. G. Glazebrook, M.A. 2 vols. (Percival & Co.)—In 1873 there appeared a School and Children's Bible under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Rogers—a book well fitted for the purpose which that popular divine had in view, and likely to be of great use to young readers of Scripture. Mr. Glazebrook's plan is different from Mr. Rogers's. With the aid of printed selections he has arranged a continuous narrative divided into convenient lessons. As he considered it necessary in the first volume "to follow one or other of the two main narratives which are interwoven," he adopted the prophetic or Jehovahistic one, supplementing it occasionally by paragraphs from the other source. The first volume carries down the history in forty lessons to the death of Saul; and for purposes of comparison large portions of the "priestly" or Elohist narrative in the Hexateuch and Samuel are printed in an appendix. Following this plan Mr. Glazebrook has produced a little volume well worthy of the youthful reader's attention. But the unity of the common text gives place to another that cannot be altogether commended. The author ignores the existence of a third source, viz., the junior Elohist or theocratic, which is distributed for the most part among Jehovahistic passages; and

he handles the Deuteronomist in a way that shows no proper conception of what was done by that writer and editor. This may be unimportant in the case of a volume like that before us; but we do not like the relegation of the Elohist to an appendix. If he was prior to the Jehovah, as is held by many, he scarcely deserves such a position. The editor begins with the Elohist narrative in Genesis i.-ii. 4a; it is repeated in the appendix. Genesis xxxv. 9-29 does not belong altogether to the Elohist, for verses 16-21 belong to the junior Elohist, and 22 to the Jehovah. Sometimes the omission of a few verses gives rise to obscurity, as in Numbers xxi., where the omission of verses 10 and 11 makes the commencement of the 12th verse, "from thence," ambiguous. The second volume reaches from the death of Saul to Nehemiah, embracing eighty-seven lessons. The results of criticism are wisely ignored in a production intended for young people, though it looks awkward to see Esther precede Ezra, and Daniel immediately following the exile. Perhaps too many psalms are introduced, sometimes in appropriate places as to time, but not unfrequently with wrong chronological headings. No lessons are given from Proverbs, Malachi, Jonah, the Song of Solomon, Ecclesiastes, and some others; though good ethics are contained in the Proverbs. Michael Faraday in his Sunday preachings almost always took his text out of the last-mentioned book. An appendix to this volume presents many passages out of the Chronicles. Among the brief notices subjoined to the lessons, some are incorrect, such as that at 2 Samuel xv. 7, where "four" is said to be the reading of the LXX., whereas that version agrees with the Hebrew, which is "forty." At 2 Samuel vi. 2 Baale is said to be another name for Kirjath-jearim, but it means "the men or citizens of," and is so rendered by Luther. At 2 Kings xv. 16 Tiphsah, the reading of the Hebrew text, though perfectly right, is pronounced wrong. It is the city Thapsacus, situated on the western bank of the Euphrates. Mr. Glazebrook's lesson books are not without good points; but the separation of the documents which compose the original of the first volume is attended with disadvantages from which the united narratives of the Hebrew text are free.

## THE LITERATURE OF BANKING.

*Banks' Cash Reserves—Threadneedle Street: a Reply to 'Lombard Street.'* By Arthur Stanley Cobb. (Effingham Wilson & Co.)—The crisis of last autumn has evoked a considerable number of publications on the extent, causes, and effect of that disaster. But none of these works has been written exactly on the lines which Mr. Cobb has followed. His object is not so much to criticize any of the actors in the sad drama which brought to the ground one of the proudest business houses which the world has ever seen, as to show that the principle on which the working of our money market is based is a bad one. That principle is, in more ways than one, very characteristic of English ideas. It consists in working the whole business of the country with the minimum amount of reserve possible, and further, in having no authorized and recognized centre in which that reserve should be kept. Custom and tradition, almost as powerful in the City of London in the present day as in the Middle Ages, consider that the Bank of England should be the pillar on which everything else should lean. This opinion Mr. Cobb combats. He declares with much iteration that the late Mr. Bagehot was wrong in maintaining as he did that the Bank of England should not, and virtually could not, hold back from supporting the other banks in time of disaster. Other authorities, and high ones, besides Mr. Bagehot have held this view. They also incur Mr. Cobb's criticisms. Whether they were bankers in the City, or Bank of

England directors, or whooever they were, Mr. Cobb cannot consider their arguments of any weight. Each bank should, he considers, bear its own burden. Though the Bank of England holds large sums belonging to the other banks—sums amounting probably in the present time to fully two-fifths of all its deposits, except those of the Government—it does, in his opinion, not incur in consequence any liability to assist those who support it thus. Though at times the bankers' balances with the Bank have exceeded the reserve which the Bank has held, this also is regarded as a natural position of affairs, to which no one, not even the most cautious banker, could object. The course of Mr. Cobb's remarks sometimes carries him to curious lengths. In order to make out his case he has to maintain (it cannot be said that he proves) that the bullion held by the Bank of England is available only and solely to meet the demands of the note-holders. Now this happens to be one of the most knotty and debated points among the many difficult ones in the exposition of the Bank Act of 1844. Sir Robert Peel's language on the subject is not absolutely clear. The Act of Parliament itself is by no means precise in its directions. The late Mr. Freshfield, one of the most cautious and experienced of City solicitors—who had spent his days, one may say, under the shadow of the Bank, and enjoyed about the best means any man could have for ascertaining what the Act of 1844 meant—gave a written opinion contrary to that which Mr. Cobb maintains, which opinion Mr. Cobb controverts, though not successfully. But for all that Mr. Cobb holds his own views. That he will find few to follow them is probable; that he will dethrone Mr. Bagehot is not likely. At the same time he is a man of some vigour and energy himself, and if he pursues his studies he will probably be brought to agree far more closely with those he now criticizes than he at present thinks probable. Our reason for thinking this is the objection Mr. Cobb expresses to the idea floated by Mr. Goschen for replenishing our gold reserve through an issue of one-pound notes. On this subject Mr. Cobb's views are sound. Hence we hope he may in time attain to sound opinions also on the points which are the main subjects of his book, which he has certainly taken great pains to study.

*The Practice of Banking, embracing the Cases in Law and in Equity bearing upon all Branches of the Subject.* By John Hutchison. Vol. IV. (London, Effingham Wilson; Warrington, Pearse.)—This volume completes a book of which the first volume was published more than ten years since. The work is truly monumental in its character from the vast mass of information and learning it contains, and it is sad to learn from a notice in the preface that its author died before its publication. Mr. John Hutchison, however, had practically completed his work, only a very small portion of the index not having been finished at the time of his death—almost the whole of the proofs, too, having been corrected by him. The volume before us is, like its predecessors, an extraordinary example of persevering industry in the collection of the materials of which it is composed. The four volumes really form a code detailing the whole method on which banking business should be conducted. The solidity of the whole work may hence be well understood. Those who have had occasion to consult the volumes previously published will best appreciate their usefulness. From the mass of information which the present volume contains one or two points may be selected. The first is taken from the certificates given by auditors. Several examples of these are supplied. Among them is the form in use by the Bank of New South Wales, to which is appended a declaration made solemnly by the auditors before a magistrate to certify the truth of the statements made by them. The proper audit of the accounts of any large public company is an extremely difficult piece of work. No one can have performed

such a duty without feeling both how scrupulous he ought to be in his examination, and how hard it is either to prevent or to detect fraud. And, from the nature of the business, a bank audit is about the most difficult of all to carry out with thoroughness and efficiency. Hence the precautions taken by the Bank of New South Wales to secure their audit in the most solemn way they can seem both natural and wise. The series of forms for inspection of branches and other examinations into the conduct of the business which Mr. Hutchison has given are well selected and thorough. Constant watchfulness, constant inspection, are needed, and good arrangements for providing these are most necessary. Experience only can decide what is wanted, and Mr. Hutchison's book supplies ripe experience extending over many years. Hence the value of the book to the working banker who will take the trouble to read it thoroughly and to apply its information in his own practice. The book throughout bears the impress of a mind accurate and cautious. It shows by internal evidence that it is the work of a man who is the master not only of the general principles, but of all the details of his subject.

*Bookkeeping.* By Gérard Van de Linde. (Blades, East & Blades.)—Among the many useful acts of the Council of the Institute of Bankers may well be reckoned the arrangement which they made last year with Mr. Van de Linde to deliver a series of lectures to their members on the subject of bookkeeping. The little volume before us is the best evidence that these lectures were highly appreciated, requests for copies of them having led to their republication in the present form. Every one is not a bookkeeper by nature, though almost every one has to account for some sums of money possessed by or entrusted to him. Skill in the art—for good bookkeeping is really an art—is only to be acquired by much practice. If we may apply the description of the difference between two much more brilliant forms of art to this one also, we may say that the "financier" is "born," the "bookkeeper" is "made"; and to his making, his training, his instruction, Mr. Van de Linde's book will powerfully conduce. Already we have heard of one useful hint given in the lectures being put into use in actual life. And the volume is full of useful hints. We must not be too technical for our readers; but the hint, though it may seem a commonplace, never to think little of an error because it is small, is a very valuable one. Again, the advice to pass all cash entries through the banking account would, if followed, put a stop to much speculation; while the remarks on p. 49 on the question of "depreciation," and the necessity of making provision for it, will, if borne in mind, be of service on many important occasions by assisting to keep a business on sound lines. To experts we commend the statements on "cross entries" (p. 84), while every one will appreciate those on tidiness in bookkeeping (p. 89). From an historic point of view the remark that the rise of the colonial and foreign banks has led to the downfall of the merchant who formerly undertook that class of business will be of more general interest, as will be the reference to the "Code Napoléon," with its stringent penalties for inadequate bookkeeping. Good bookkeeping cannot save an unsound business, but bad bookkeeping has been the ruin of many a sound concern. The advice Mr. Van de Linde gives is excellent, his examples and method are extremely clear, and his work may be read with advantage by all who need to understand the subject he has undertaken to explain.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

UNDER the title of *French Fiction of To-day* (Trischler) Madame M. S. Van de Velde has put together two volumes of rather scrappy papers on some of the contemporary French novelists. Her aim is excellent, for, as

she says, "it has been my earnest desire to attempt for the French novelists of to-day what has been done for their English contemporaries: to popularize their books, and, in some instances, their persons and mode of life, with the British public, and to allow them to speak for themselves when their words depict more graphically than mere reviewing can convey." To a certain extent she has been successful, but only to a certain extent. Her criticism is glibly intelligent, and, so far as it goes, it is often (by no means always) tolerably accurate. But it is quite superficial; and if it is not superficial in the English way, that is only, we suppose, because Madame Van de Velde is not an Englishwoman. It is to her credit that she does not arrange her authors in order of morality, and is even capable of giving a very reasonable account of M. Catulle Mendès. It is rather English, however, to give so much space to M. Alphonse Daudet. By an extraordinary freak of author, publisher, or printer, the chapter on Daudet is broken off in the midst of a quotation at the end of vol. i., and goes on again, as if nothing had happened, at the beginning of vol. ii. This, if due to the author, is a sign of bad taste which renders some of the personalities in the volumes less surprising. It is harmless enough to count the rags in M. Bourget's ante-room, and to tell us that, as a novelist, "women are with him and for him." But we can see no justification—not even that "attempt to popularize," as the author says in her curious way, "the persons and mode of life" of French novelists with the British public—for such an unnecessary piece of information as this about M. Guy de Maupassant: "But although he is barely forty-two, squarely built, born with a robust Norman temperament, his constitution has not resisted the pace at which he has lived; tried by reckless excesses, by an irresistible impulse to enjoy existence to its uttermost limits, Maupassant is threatened with a disorder of the spine." What business has Madame Van de Velde to gossip about M. de Maupassant's spine? The author of "La Maison Tellier," we are further told, "shows himself strangely partial to mixed company for a man who is so invariably refined in his style"! "For all inevitable omissions, apparent oversights and unforeseen coincidences, excuses and indulgence are solicited by the author"—so we read at the end of the preface. So much may readily be granted, and yet leave a heavy reckoning for omissions which are unaccountable, oversights which are inexcusable, and errors of taste and judgment which we should like to consider unusual.

Miss EDERSHEIM out of filial piety has published her father's remains from his scrap-book, which contains aphorisms of various kinds, but mostly of a religious character. She has chosen the appropriate title *Tohu-va-Bohu [Without Form and Void]: a Collection of Fragmentary Thoughts and Criticisms*, by Alfred Edersheim (Longmans & Co.), which she has prefaced with a memoir of her father and an account of his works; there is also the welcome addition of his portrait. That she should be enthusiastic and full of praise of everything the deceased did and wrote is only natural, but what is certain is that Dr. Edersheim acted and wrote throughout his life with honesty and good faith. We wish that Miss Edersheim could have added her memoir to a posthumous edition of the work on the life and writings of St. Paul which the deceased had intended to publish as a pendant to his "Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah," by which he will be best remembered; but unfortunately he had only written the first chapter. Of course there is no need to enter into an analysis of the fragments which are before us: aphorisms cannot be discussed; what pleases one person would be rejected by another; but what results from them is the evidence that Dr. Edersheim was a thinker of philosophical mind, and interested in everything.

That he was a pleasant writer is evident from all his numerous publications, in book form as well as in articles contributed to various reviews. But from his thoughts we discover in him a fine perception of humour, which is very seldom personal. Although several foreign words and sentences occur in the book, we have only observed two mistakes.

MR. NUTT has issued in a pretty little volume *George Eliot, Matthew Arnold, Browning, Newman: Essays and Reviews*, by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, reprinted from this journal. As both the necrologues and the reviews were originally printed in these columns, it is not for us to criticize them. They were, we believe, much liked at the time of their publication, and it is enough for us to chronicle their appearance in a volume.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have sent us a new and handy edition of *John Inglesant*, a novel which had nearly as great a run in its day as "Robert Elsmere" had subsequently, but is now pretty nearly forgotten by Mr. Mudie's subscribers. The same publishers send us a tasteful reprint of Mr. Montagu Williams's *Latter Leaves*, and one of the late Dr. Lightfoot's valuable treatise *On a Fresh Revision of the English New Testament*, with some welcome additions.—A nice reprint in one volume of Mr. Gissing's excellent story *Thyrsz* comes to us from Messrs. Smith & Elder. — Messrs. Routledge have brought out a neat edition of Ainsworth's *Tower of London*.—Cheap editions of *Hereward the Wake* (Macmillan), and *The Bride of Lammermoor* and *Ivanhoe* (A. & C. Black), are on our table. This sixpenny Scott is a most laudable enterprise, but "The Templar and the Jew," the illustration on the cover of *Ivanhoe*, will mislead those who, identifying the Templar with Brian de Bois-Guilbert, wonder how he came by such a white beard.—A new edition of *The Golden Treasury* (Macmillan) is always welcome, and a cheap one especially so; and so is the cheap edition of the *Children's Garland* (same publishers). Mr. Patmore's pleasant anthology.—The success of "The Pseudonym Library" has led Mr. Unwin to reprint *Mado-moiselle Ixe* and her oddly shaped companions, and bind them in modest cloth covers. Mr. Unwin is ingenious and tasteful in the way he brings out his books.—Messrs. Dent & Co. have sent us the first volume of a handsome issue of *Landor's Imaginary Conversations*, of which we shall have more to say when it is finished.—Messrs. Griffith & Farran have added to that excellent series, which we have frequently had occasion to praise, "The Ancient and Modern Library of Theological Literature," a part of Pearson's *Exposition of the Creed*, in two volumes, and the late Dean Plumptre's Boyle Lectures for 1866, *Christ and Christendom*.—The best of the "Companion Poets" of Mr. Morley's editing that we have yet seen is the neat little volume of *Poems* by George Wither (Routledge), a most welcome reprint.

THE illustrations in the first volume of the *Strand Magazine* are most of them excellent, and the print is good and the paper passable; indeed, it is a marvellous volume for the money. In the letterpress translations form too great a proportion of the matter. Mr. Newnes will, no doubt, remedy this in future volumes. Many of the miscellaneous articles are bright and interesting.—Mr. Patchett Martin has quite changed the character of *Literary Opinion* (Hutchinson & Co.), and converted it from a journal reporting the opinions of others into one that expresses views of its own.

WE have on our table *George Meredith: a Study*, by H. Lynch (Methuen),—*Annie Child* (S.P.C.K.),—*Thomas Carlyle* (Liverpool, Cope's Tobacco Plant Office),—*The Number System of Algebra*, by H. B. Fine (Boston, U.S., Leach & Co.),—*Cesar: Gallic War, V. and VI.*, edited by A. H. Allcroft and W. F. Mason (Clive & Co.),—*Macaulay's Essay on Sir William Temple*, edited by E. Cripps (Griffith & Farran),—*The*

*Purse and the Conscience*, by H. M. Thompson (Sonnenschein),—*The Death Penalty*, by A. J. Palm (Putnams),—*Our Sheep and the Tariff*, by W. D. Lewis (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania),—*A Tariff Primer*, by P. Sherman (Putnams),—*The Truth about Democracy*, by B. (Leadenhall Press),—*The New State*, by J. Stirling (W. Reeves),—*Museum Association Report of Proceedings at Liverpool, 1890*, edited by H. M. Platnauer (The Association),—*An Irish Landlord and an English M.P.*, by E. C. Jeffreys (Digby & Long),—*Old English Sports*, by P. H. Ditchfield (Methuen),—*Drinking-Water and Ice Supplies*, by T. M. Prudden (Putnams),—*General Physiology*, by C. Calleja, M.D. (Kegan Paul),—*A Fallen Star*, by the Rev. J. E. Foster (Authors' Publishing Association),—*Beyond the Bourne*, by A. K. Fiske (New York, Ford & Co.),—*Three Weeks at Mopetown*, by P. Fitzgerald (Henry & Co.),—*The Vicar's Trio*, by E. Stuart (National Society),—*Kibbo Ganey*, by W. Wentworth (Nelson),—*Carnford Rectory*, by M. Davison (S.P.C.K.),—*Sermons in Candles*, by C. H. Spurgeon (Passmore & Alabaster),—*Dangerous Jewels*, by M. Bramston (National Society),—*A Boy's Honour*, by M. Christie (S.P.C.K.),—*My Vicars*, by a Churchwarden (Digby & Long),—*Shakespeare's King John*, edited by K. Deighton (Macmillan),—*Old England's Navy*, by C. R. Low (Stock),—*Where Earth meets Sky*, by Sela (Nottingham, Bell),—*The Golden Quest*, by Mrs. M. Cockle (Kegan Paul),—*Hours of Insight*, by M. Midwinter (Griffith & Farran),—*The Shadows of the Lake*, Poems, by F. Leyton (Kegan Paul),—*The Practical Teaching of the Apocalypse*, by the Rev. G. V. Garland (Longmans),—*The Pulpit Palladium of Christendom*, by J. H. Skewes (Partridge),—*Meeting-Places with God*, by K. A. O. (S.P.C.K.),—*The Word and the Book*, by G. C. Hutton, D.D. (Gardner),—*Women like Ourselves*, by M. G. (S.P.C.K.),—*Onward, Christian Soldiers*, by E. C. D. (S.P.C.K.),—*Three Christian Tests* (Batsford),—*Leibniz und Spinoza*, by Prof. Dr. L. Stein (Berlin, Reiner),—*Die Geschichtsphilosophie Hegel's und der Hegelianer bis auf Marx und Hartmann*, by Dr. P. Barth (Leipzig, Reisland),—*Choses d'Amérique*, by Max Leclerc (Paris, Plon),—*Amour d'Épouse*, by G. Genevoix (Paris, Lévy),—*De la Presbytie Accidentelle*, by J. P. Marat, 1766, edited by G. Pilotelle (Paris, Champion),—*La Grande Nation, 1870-71*, by E. Horn (Paris, Plon). Among New Editions we have *Barney Geoghegan, M.P.*, by E. Jenkins (Hutchinson),—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe (Hutchinson),—*Boris*, by R. Jefferies (Low),—*Pen*, by the Author of "Tip-Cat" (Innes & Co.),—*Dictionary of English Idioms, with their German Equivalents*, by A. Koop (Hachette),—*Mary of Nazareth*, by Sir John C. Barrow, Bart. (Burns & Oates),—*Poems*, by Leslie Thain (Brechin, Edwards),—*Class-Book of Geology*, by A. Geikie, F.R.S. (Macmillan),—*Home Nursing*, by E. M. Homersham (Allman).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

###### Theology.

Boedder's (B.) *Natural Theology*, cr. 8vo, 6/6 cl. Brook's (Rev. A.) *Creed of the Christian Church*, cr. 8vo, 2/- Canning's (Hon. A. S. G.) *Thoughts on Religious History*, 5/- Exell's (Rev. J. S.) *Biblical Illustrator*: St. John, Vol. 2, 7/- Jenkins's (B. C.) *Pre-Tridentine Doctrine*, 8vo, 5/- Lightfoot's (J. B.) *The Apostolic Fathers*, edited and completed by J. R. Harmer, 8vo, 16/- cl.; Sermons preached on Special Occasions, cr. 8vo, 6/- cl. Lochee's (Rev. L. T.) "Faith on the Earth," and other Sermons, cr. 8vo, 5/- cl. Tuberville's (A. C.) *Types of the Saintly Life*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl. Tynan's (K.) *A Nun, her Friends and her Order, Life of Mother Mary Xaveria Fallon*, cr. 8vo, 5/- cl. Wheatley's (L. A.) *The Story of the Imitatio Christi*, 4/6 cl.

###### Law.

Fox's (E.) *The Relationship of Landlord and Tenant*, 8vo, 20/- Hurst (J.) and Cecil's (Lord R.) *Principles of Commercial Law*, 8vo, 20/- cl.

###### Poetry and the Drama.

Adams's (W. H. D.) *Book of Burlesque, Sketches of English Stage Tragedy and Parody*, cr. 8vo, 2/- cl. Haggard's (A. C. P.) *A Strange Tale of a Scarabaeus*, and other Poems, 12mo, 3/6 bds.

Mellor's (J.) *Day Dawn, Consolation, and other Poems*, 5/ cl.  
Meredith's (O.) *Lucile*, illustrated, 12mo, 4/6 cl.  
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*History and Biography.*

Carlyle (Jane Welsh), Life of, by Mrs. A. Ireland, cr. 8vo, 7/6  
Curtis (Father John), Life of, by Author of 'T' borne', 4/6  
Fitts's (R. S.) *Sports and Pastimes of Scotland Historically Illustrated*, roy. 8vo, 5/ cl.  
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Hodgkin's (T.) *Horror the Goth*, cr. 8vo, 5/ cl. (*Heroes of Nations Series*)  
Queen's Prime Ministers (The) : The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, by G. W. E. Russell, cr. 8vo, 3/6

*Geography and Travel.*

Bovet's (Mile, de) *Three Months' Tour in Ireland*, translated by Mrs. A. Walter, cr. 8vo, 6/ cl.  
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*Philology.*

Belton's (R.) *Digest of Latin Grammar Examination Questions*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.  
New English Dictionary, edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray : Vol. 3, Part 1, by H. Bradley, imp. 4to, 12/6 s/wd.

*General Literature.*

Albert's (M.) *Brooke Finchley's Daughter*, 12mo, 2/ bds.  
Bacon's (A. M.) *Japanese Girls and Women*, 12mo, 5/ cl.  
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*FOREIGN.**Theology.*

Berliner (A.): *Censur u. Confession Hebräischer Bücher im Kirchenstaate*, 2m.  
Nögen (C. F.): *Geschichte der Neutestamentlichen Offenbarung*, Vol. I, Part 2, 8m.  
Pentateuchus Samaritanus, ed. H. Petermann, Part 5, 15m.

*Fine Art.*

Baye (J. de) : *Les Bronzes émaillés de Mostchima*, 8fr.  
*History and Biography.*

Correspondance (La) du Chancelier Axel Oxenstierre, 3 vols., 45fr.  
Denkschriften der Kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Classe, Vol. 59, 29m.  
Hamel (E.): *Histoire de la Seconde République*, 10fr.  
Mommsen (A.): *Ueb. die Zeit der Olympien*, 2m, 80.

*Philology.*

Al-Hamadani's *Geographie der Arabischen Halbinsel*, hrsg. v. D. H. Müller, Vol. 2, 12m, 75.  
Bos (A.): *Glossaire de la Langue d'Oïl (XI.-XIV. Siècles)*, 16fr.

Gaster (M.): *Chrestomathie Roumaine*, 2 vols., 18m.  
Paul (H.): *Grundriss der Germanischen Philologie*, Vol. 1, Part 5, 4m.  
Philonius de Eternitate Mundi, ed. F. Cumont, 4m.  
Pindar's Sicilische Oden, v. E. Boehmer, 5m.

*Science.*

Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1890, 19m.  
Behreß (W.): *Kosel (A.), ü. Schiefferdecker (P.): Gewebe d. Menschlichen Körpers*, Vol. 2, Part 1, 12m, 60.  
Mikulicz (J.) u. Michelson (P.): *Atlas der Krankheiten der Mund- und Rachenöhle*, Part 1, 40m.

*General Literature.*

Mary (J.): *La Course au Bonheur*, 3fr, 50.  
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*A CHARGE OF PLAGIARISM.*

339, High Street, Edinburgh, July 7, 1891.

We regret to learn from Messrs. Black's letter in the *Athenæum* of last Saturday that the article "Pamphlet" in our *Encyclopædia Britannica* contains several sentences practically copied from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The article in question was written at our request by a new contributor in London, favourably known in the literary world; and the undue use made of the *Britannica* was, we need not say, wholly without our knowledge. The article will, of course, be cancelled.

W. & R. CHAMBERS (Limited).

*COPYRIGHT IN TITLES.*

The Priory, Manchester.

I HAVE read with interest Mr. W. Moy Thomas's letter in your issue of the 6th, and Mr. Tuer's reply in that of the 13th ult. I would suggest to Mr. Tuer, if he can see his way to such disclosure, to state who is "the best living authority" he consulted. It is to be regretted that he took the opinion "long, long ago," the expression bearing rather an historical inference, and applying, according to circumstances, either to ancient or modern history. While entirely disclaiming being an authority myself, I certainly have advised somewhat extensively during the last twenty years on the subject of copyright, and it is truly refreshing to know that "the highest living authority" is so absolute in his opinion on a point which, to some lawyers at least, presents grave difficulties. I think it quite possible that, notwithstanding the high legal authority referred to, the majority of professional men might be inclined to favour the view of Mr. Moy Thomas rather than that of Mr. Tuer.

I would venture to suggest that the titles of books, though often coming before the courts on the subject of copyright, are not usually considered in themselves the proper subject of this right. The title is more properly a trade mark, and is not protected on the ground of any intrinsic merit or value possessed by itself, but, like other trade marks, is protected for the purpose of ensuring the genuineness of the article to which it is attached. In Maxwell v. Hogg, where Lord Cairns considered the question as to whether copyright could consist in a single word, and decided that the mere declaration of the intention to publish any article bearing a particular name or mark, even though made public by a registration at Stationers' Hall, cannot create a right to the exclusive use of such name or mark, he stated that the copyright contemplated by the Act must be not in a single word, but in some words in the shape of a volume or part of a volume, which is communicated to the public, by which the public are benefited, and in return for which a certain protection is given to the author of the work.

I do not know of any case which has gone beyond the principle that the proprietor of the particular title has a right to prevent any other person from adopting the same name for any other similar production. When the proprietor of the *Era* newspaper sought to restrain the use of this title with the addition of "New" by a rival publication, the Lord Justices reversed the decision of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, and held that there was no ground for granting an injunction. They considered that the real question was this, "Is what appears on the front of the paper calculated to deceive an ordinary purchaser into the belief that the article sold to him is other than what it seems, and what it seeks to imitate?" I doubt whether, unless fraud in a sense is proved, or at least a probability of a deception or imposition on the public is established, a plaintiff could well succeed. In an American case, Osgood v. Allen—1 Holmes (Amer.) 185—the Court distinctly held that the title of a copyrighted publication was not capable of protection as copyright, except in conjunction with the publication which it was used to designate, and that the copyright in the paper in question not having been infringed, that in the title had not been.

In the case referred to Mr. Justice Shepley put the point in question very clearly. "It is only," said he,

"as part of the book, and as the title to that particular literary composition, that the title is embraced within the provision of the Act. It may possibly be necessary in some cases, in order to protect the copyrighted literary composition, for courts to secure the title from piracy, as well as other productions of the mind of the author in the book. The right secured by the Act, however, is the property in the literary composition, the pro-

duct of the mind and genius of the author, and not in the name or title given to it. The title does not necessarily involve any literary composition; it may not be, and certainly the statute does not require that it should be, the product of the author's mind. It is not necessary that it should be novel or original. It is a mere appendage which only identifies, and frequently does not in any way describe the literary composition itself or represent its character. By publishing, in accordance with the requirements of the copyright law, a book under the title of the life of any distinguished statesman, jurist, or author, the publisher could not prevent any other author from publishing an entirely different and original biography under the same title. When the title itself is original, and the product of the author's own mind, and is appropriated by the infringement, as well as the whole or a part of the literary composition itself, in protecting the other portions of the literary composition courts would probably also protect the title. But no case can be found, either in England or this country, in which, under the law of copyright, courts have protected the title alone separate from the book which it is used to designate."

I know of no statute or principle recognized by American law differing from the statutes and principles recognized on this particular point by the law of this country. In fact, the decisions of the Court of Appeal in *Dicks v. Yates*, 18 Ch. Div. 78, and Licensed Victuallers' Newspaper Co. v. Birmingham, 38 Ch. Div. 139, practically cover the same ground. I would venture to suggest that, if Mr. Tuer acquires copyright in the title "London City Suburbs," he acquires it exclusively in connexion with the work which he has already issued. I fail to see the principle of justice for which he contends, under which a person taking the same title for a totally different work from that which Mr. Tuer has issued, and which could not by any possibility be mistaken for his, should be restrained. It appears to me that it would be far better to obtain an alteration of the law than by an ingenious scheme, but of somewhat doubtful validity, to attempt to evade it, and there seems no reason why Parliament should not be asked to confer a right of property in a specific title upon, say, the production of the manuscript or some portion thereof at Stationers' Hall, provided that the work appeared within twelve months from the period of registration of the title.

W. A. COPINGER.

*THE WILL OF JAMES V.*

The Manse of Tannadice, June, 1891.

In your issue of May 30th appeared a review of my book "Cardinal Beaton." I thought to attempt an answer to certain statements in that review, and to write with special reference to the will of James V.; but I feared to engage in a controversy with one who cited as authorities for a "satisfactory life of Beaton" Dr. Bellesheim's "History of the Catholic Church of Scotland," Hill Burton's "History of Scotland," Mr. Hume Brown's "Life of Buchanan," and the "Dictionary of National Biography." I am not equal to a controversy with one who relies on these excellent and distinguished writers as authorities for a "satisfactory life of Beaton," but I am interested in the letter of Mr. Noël Paton in your issue of June 20th.

I read the facsimile of the document discovered by Sir William Fraser, and I found nothing in it to settle the question of Beaton's alleged forgery of the will of James V. The facts are these: on the one hand, that proclamation was made at Edinburgh that Beaton, by the will of James, had been appointed chief of a Council of Regency; on the other, that Knox and Buchanan, with Arran according to Sadler, asserted that Beaton, with or without the hand of the dying or dead king, forged that will. Sir William Fraser discovers a document connected with the subject. That document is evidently an original, as it bears the endorsement which could only have been made on an original. It seemed to me when I examined the evidence that it was beyond the wit of even so noted an expert as

Sir William Fraser to determine from the document found in Hamilton the truth of the charge made against Beaton. Knox declares that Beaton hired a priest named Balfour to forge a will which James signed; and he mentions another report, that the dead hand of James was made to sign a blank paper on which Balfour wrote a will. Buchanan's statement is to the effect that Beaton with Balfour's help simply forged this will. Sadler reports these words of Arran, that "when the king was even almost dead he [Beaton] took his hand in his, and so caused him to subscribe a blank paper."

Here, then, are three statements to the effect that there was a signature. In your criticism of my book mention is made of the document found by Sir William Fraser, and it is stated, "Evidently Beaton meant to get the king's signature to the document, or else to prefix the document to his signature." Mr. Noël Paton says, "The king's signature to this document would, as a matter of form, be entirely out of place." I contend that the document found by Sir William Fraser does not correspond with the document described by Knox, Buchanan, and Arran, who each speak of the king's signature.

Beaton's claims were refused by the Act of Parliament which constituted the Earl of Arran Regent of the kingdom; and therefore it may be argued that as this document was set aside, it must have been considered a forgery. The document was set aside; Mr. Noël Paton suggests that this happened because Balfour was a "notary public by apostolic authority," and not a duly authorized notary.

I still contend that the fact that this document, genuine or forged, was set aside by the Act in favour of Arran does not prove the document to be that one described by Knox, Buchanan, and Arran. The majority of the nobles in the Parliament which passed that Act were hostile to Beaton, and had been estranged from James. These men would not hesitate to refuse the document on the technical ground that Balfour, a notary apostolic, was not an authorized notary; and we have evidence that Arran made a statement to the effect that Beaton "did counterfeit the late king's testament," and further evidence that the Regent and his friends founded no action on that statement. Mr. Noël Paton suggests that there must have been another paper. I agree with his suggestion.

JOHN HERKLESS.

\*\* In his opening paragraph, which alone concerns us, Mr. Herkless is hardly ingenuous. For our words were as follows:—

"Mr. Herkless...has far from exhausted the available authorities. He has seemingly never referred to M. Edmond Bapt's 'Mariages de Jacques V.' Dr. Bellesheim's 'History of the Catholic Church of Scotland,' Hill Burton's 'History of Scotland,' Mr. Hume Brown's 'Life of Buchanan,' or the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' From all these and other works, but specially the first, he might have gleaned many more facts," &c.

Bellesheim would, for instance, have saved him from his extraordinary blunder as to an anti-Pope Urban VI.; and Bellesheim, he would have found, anticipates him in the notion that Beaton was a true patriot. Hill Burton, *inter alia*, might have put him on the track of Arran's important statement to Sir Ralph Sadler, wholly ignored in the 'Life of Beaton.' Mr. Hume Brown's 'Life of Buchanan' (1890) has quite superseded the 'Life' by Irving (1817), which is Mr. Herkless's authority for the great humanist (p. 155); and assuredly Mr. Herkless might have better referred to it for "an interesting account of the universities of St. Andrews and Paris during the first half of the sixteenth century" than to Lorimer's 'Patrick Hamilton' (1857). And as to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' we still think that Mr. Herkless might have learnt something from its articles on Arran, Albany, and Fisher, e.g., that the last was not "sent to the stake."

#### THE PETRIE PAPYRI.

IV.

Now, on the eve of the publication of the 'Cunningham Memoir' concerning the Petrie papyri, I desire to give your readers, who have shown an interest in my previous notes, some further information not included in the memoir. In the table of alphabets there given the first column belongs to some lacerated fragments not autotyped, of which it is well to give the text to the public; though it is only sufficient to tell us with certainty the subject. In addition to several scraps containing only single words or parts of words, there are the following:—

I.  
HCAN  
CJYNAKOLOUYΘΟΙ  
YIOI KΗΦΕΩC  
EΥΡΩΤΑΝ  
N KΗΦΕΩC AΛΕΑC  
OMΩΝΥΜΟΝ ΤΩN  
ΩI ΠΑΡΑ TΩN  
CAMENOY  
NEIC MΑΧΗN  
O HΡΑΚΛ[HC]  
OI AΛ]ΔΟI ΔΙΕΦΘΑ[PHCAN  
ΟI KΗΦΕΩC YIOI

II.  
AI MONOC ΦΥΤΕΙN OI  
HN — ΔΙΩΚΟNT · C ΔE  
HΡA]KΛΕΙΟYC KAI TΩN A  
TO ΠΕΡΙ TON EY[ΡΩΤΑN?  
N ΗΠΠΟΚΩN KAI OI I  
META TΩN ΥΠΟΛΟΙΓΗΩN  
NENTOC EY[ΡΩΤΟY?

All the indications show this fragment to be one which describes the campaign of Heracles, with the aid of Cepheus of Tegea and his sons, against the Hippocoontidae of Sparta. The story is preserved in Apollodorus, who attributes the first settlement of the Tyndaridae to this victory of Heracles. The alphabet is the oldest yet seen on papyrus; it has E, B, Ω, systematically; Ψ and Ξ unfortunately do not occur.

A fragment of an old "Contest of Homer and Hesiod," centuries earlier than the extant composition (which alludes to the Emperor Hadrian), is fully described and reproduced in the memoir. It seems to be the first form of the story devised by the rhetor Alcidamas. A stray mention of the Jews at Psenuris, a village of the Fayum, is also there discussed. But here is a dating, found since the printing of the sheets, which strikes me as very interesting. The length of lines is not determined on the right, but the size and even edge of the scrap of papyrus make the following arrangement almost certain:—

BACΙΑEYONTOC ΠΤΟΛΕΑM[ AΙΟY TOY  
ΠΤΟΛΕ  
MAΙΟY KAI TOY YIOI ΗΙT[ΟΛΕΜΑΙΟYL?  
ΕΦ ΙΕΡΕΩC ΗΕΛΟΠ[ΔΑΟY TOY?  
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΑΡΟY KAI ΘΕΩN A[  
ΦΟΡΟY MNHΔ[

I confess this fragment puzzles me greatly. We have clearly a case of what has often before been suggested, the closing years of a Ptolemy associated with his son in the ruling of Egypt. From the dates of all the accompanying documents we naturally turn to the second and third Ptolemies, more especially as about the latter there is some conflicting evidence whether he reigned twenty-five or twenty-seven years. But if second and third, why is the former called by a title (simply Ptolemy, son of Ptolemy) which only suits the first of the series? The number of the year, which must have stood at the end of the second line, is unfortunately completely effaced. There seem to be both a priest of Alexander and a Canephorus; but there is no mention of Arsinoe Philadelphus, whose name in all the other documents follows immediately upon the word

Κανηφόρου. I leave this riddle to the chroniclers.

Among the private letters I have recently come upon one in the handwriting of the second Ptolemy's reign, addressed to the Sosiphanes whose name often recurs, which seems to be from a servant or dependent beseeching him not to divulge that the writer had made charges or given evidence against some one. It begins thus: ΚΑΕΩΝΥΜΟC ΣΟΣΙΦΑΝΕI XAIPEIN AΞΙΩ CE META ΔΕΗΣΕΩC KAI IKETEIAC ENEKA TOY ΘΕΟY KAI TOY ΚΑΛΩC EXONTOC ΔΟΥC TA IIICTA, &c., which translates, "I ask you with supplication and prayer, in the name of God and of fair play," a most curious and novel phrase.

These morsels of information show how much may yet be gleaned from the many scraps which at first look hopelessly lacerated. When Mr. Sayce comes to Ireland to the Antiquarian meeting in Kerry, we shall doubtless make out more information. A large boxful of papyri with hieratic and demotic writing is still awaiting decipherment. Among all the texts, I have only found one where a Greek subscription is added to a demotic document, but I have not been able to make out the sense. Amid scores of dates of the second and third Ptolemies, I have only found one solitary document with θεων φιλοπατορων occurring twice in the dating. We therefore have ample materials for determining the writing, both capital and cursive, of the third century B.C. in Egypt. The autotypes of the 'Cunningham Memoir' will, therefore, supply a new first chapter to future treatises on Greek palaeography.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

#### COPYWRONG.

8, New Burlington Street, July 7, 1891.

REFERRING to the letter of Maarten Maartens in last week's *Athenæum*, we may mention that Messrs. Harper recently forwarded to us through their London agents the sum of 15. on account of their reprint of 'An Old Maid's Love,' which amount we placed to the credit of Messrs. Lovell, who previously purchased early sheets of the work from us by arrangement with the author.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON.

#### SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold the following books from the library of an amateur last week: Blake, Illustrations to the Book of Job, 24l. 5s. Boydell's Illustrations of Shakespeare, proofs, imperial folio, 71l. Dorat, Les Baisers, 1770, 26l. Volume of Portraits by Faithorne, 27l. Heures a l'usage de Romme, on vellum and illuminated, Paris, 1510, 35l. La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles (Fermiers Généraux edition), 1762, 33l. 10s. Musée Royal, on vellum paper, 2 vols., 1816, 26l. Neale's Views, 11 vols., 17l. 10s. Ovide, Les Metamorphoses, 4 vols., Paris, 1767-71, 34l. Raffaello, Loggi nel Vaticano, 1772, 26l. Roberts's Holy Land, Egypt, and Nubia, 7 vols., 1842 (coloured copy), 42l. Ruskin, Modern Painters, 5 vols., 1848-60, 29l. Tomkins, Rays of Genius, 6 vols., illustrated, 1806, 28l. Turner, Picturesque Views in England and Wales, largest paper, 1838, 61l. The sale realized 2,792. 5s.

The same auctioneers sold the following books from the library of the late Mr. Shirley Hibberd: Botanical Register, 1814 to 1847, 36l. Curtis, Botanical Magazine, complete set to 1888, 99l. Notes and Queries, complete set to November, 1890, 22l.

#### THE RIVAL ORIENTAL CONGRESSES.

PROF. LEOPOLD VON SCHROEDER, of Dorpat, writes:—

"Ich erkläre hiemit, dass ich mit dem Congress des Herrn Leitner gar nichts zu thun habe und nichts zu thun haben will, dass dieser Herr ganz unberechtigter Weise meinen Namen unter den voraussichtlichen Mitgliedern seines Congresses

aufführt (cf. *Athenæum* vom 6. Juni), und dass ich mir für die Zukunft solchen Missbrauch meines Namens höflichst aber entschieden verbiete."

## BLIZZARD.

June 29, 1891.

MR. KINAHAN says that before the recent revival of this expressive word in England he has met it in pure literature, but cannot call to mind where. He has only to turn to a file of the *Athenæum*, and examine such poems of Mr. Theodore Watts's as have there appeared, to find a pretty liberal use of the word. He even employs it as a rhyme word in 'The Burden of the Armada,' published in 1888 (*Athenæum*, No. 3173):—

By Ferrol Bay those galleys stoop  
To blasts more dire than breath of Orkney blizzard :  
Down goes a prow—a gaudy poop !  
The swift Diana ne'er shall turn the Lizard !

MACKENZIE BELL.

## MELLIN DE ST. GELAIS AND THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SONNET INTO FRANCE.

In replying to Mr. Tilley's observations respecting my reference to Mellin de St. Gelais as "the first French sonneteer" I would state at once that I quite concur with his remark that "although it is quite possible, and even probable, considering his residence in Italy and his considerable acquaintance with Italian literature, that St. Gelais introduced the sonnet into France, the claim, such as it is, cannot apparently be proved."

Pasquier and Sainte-Beuve alleged that Du Bellay first brought the form from Italy; but Du Bellay only performed the part in France in respect of St. Gelais and Clément Marot that Fra Guittone performed in Italy in respect of Lodovico Vernaccia and Piero delle Vigne, that is to say, he cultivated, perfected, and popularized the form after the other two poets had introduced it. Du Bellay was a contemporary of Marot and Mellin de St. Gelais, and died only two years after the death of the latter. He was justly designated "le Prince du Sonnet," and if there be any person whose opinion may be taken as that of an authority respecting the introduction of the sonnet into France, it is Du Bellay, who states that "the Italian sonnet had become French, he thought, through St. Gelais." Moreover, the sonnets of Mellin de St. Gelais are placed first in 'Le Livre des Sonnets' and other French sonnet-anthologies.

Sir Thomas Wyatt visited France with Sir Thomas Cheney in 1526, and Italy with Sir J. Russell in 1527; but there is reason for believing that he had been at Paris before his marriage in 1520. In my previous letter I gave the date of his translation of St. Gelais's sonnet as about 1530, but I find that Mr. W. E. Simonds in his interesting volume on Wyatt's poetry states that, in his opinion, it was written before 1522, and was one of Wyatt's earliest poems, and this is confirmed to some extent by its position in the Harington MS. Mr. Tilley remarks that the French sonnet may have been written "as far back as 1515, when St. Gelais was on his way from Italy,"—and it probably was, if translated by Wyatt before 1522.

But there is another possibility to be considered, and that is that both the French and the English sonnet may be translations of an early Italian sonnet. Puttenham appears to have imagined that Wyatt's sonnet was a translation from Petrarch, and Dr. Nott that it was from a writer of the school of Tibaldo or Accolti. But Herr Koeppel, of Munich, has recently called my attention to the fact that one of Wyatt's epigrams is also translated from St. Gelais, and it is therefore probable that the sonnet came from the same source.

SAMUEL WADDINGTON.

## AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE following letter, as the date shows, was written by Washington not long before his death (December 14th, 1799), and contains his clearest utterance regarding slavery:—

Mount Vernon, 17th Augt, 1799.

YOUR letter of 7th instant came duly to hand, but being received with many other letters, it was laid by, and entirely forgotten until I came across it yesterday again. Mr. Arij's draught on Mr. James Russell for £42. pounds shall be presented to him, but if he is indisposed to pay it, or wants time to do it, he has a good pretext for delay, as you have sent it without your endorsement, although made payable to *you*.

Of the facts related in the enclosed letter, relative to the loss of his crop, by the Hessian fly, I know nothing. If it should appear to you evident, that Kercheval has used his true endeavor to raise the means to discharge his rent, and is deprived thereof by an Act of Providence, I am willing, however illy I can afford to do it, to make some reasonable abatement therefrom, of which you, from enquiry, will be the best judge.

It is demonstrably clear, that on this Estate (Mount Vernon) I have more working Negros by a full moiety, than can be employed to any advantage in the farming system, and I shall never turn Planter thereon.

To sell the overplus I cannot, because I am principled against this kind of traffic in the human species. To hire them out, is almost as bad, because they could not be disposed of in families to any advantage, and to disperse the families I have an aversion.

What then is to be done? Something must, or I shall be ruined; for all the money (in addition to what I raise by crops, and rents) that have been received for Lands, sold within the last four years, to the amount of Fifty thousand dollars, has scarcely been able to keep me afloat.

Under these circumstances, and a thorough conviction that half the workers I keep on this Estate, would render me a greater *nett* profit than I now derive from the whole, has made me resolve, if it can be accomplished, to settle Plantations on some of my other Lands. But where? without going to the Western Country, I am unable as yet to decide; as the *best*, if not *all* the Lands I have on the East of the Alleghany, are under Leases or some kind of incumbrance or other. But as you can give me correct information relative to this matter, I now early apply for it.

What then is the state of Kercheval's lot, and the other adjoining? Are they under Leases? If not, is the Land good? and how many hands would it work to advantage?

Have I any other good Land in Berkeley that could be obtained on reasonable terms?

Is that small tract above the Warm Springs engaged for the ensuing year? How much cleared Land is there on it?—and what kind of buildings? How many hands could be usefully employed thereon? Information on these points, and any others relative thereto, would be acceptable to me.

The drought has been so excessive on this Estate that I have made no Oats—and if it continues a few days longer, shall make no Corn. I have cut a little or no Grass—and my Meadows, at this time are as bare as the pavements—of consequence no seeded Crop can be expected. These things will compel me, I expect, to reduce the Mouths that feed on the Hay. I have two or three young Jacks (beside young Royal Gift) and several she asses, that I would dispose of. Would Fauquier, or where else, be a good place to dispose of them?

I am glad to hear that your bro: Lawrence is so much amended as your letter indicates,—whether it be from Sulpher application, or other causes, but if Dr. Bayham, under whose hands he was, was unable to effect a radical cure, I should not place much confidence in Voss's Spring, as the disorder must be deep rooted.

Your Aunt united with me in best wishes for Mrs. Lewis, yourself and family, and I am Dear Sir

Your sincere friend and  
Affectionate Uncle,  
Mr. Robert Lewis. G<sup>o</sup> WASHINGTON.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing Mr. Anderson informs me that he saw you in Alexandria yesterday, and that you told him you were to leave Winchester on Monday or Tuesday next. Being desirous that this letter should get to your hands as early as possible and especially while you were over the Ridge I have put it under cover to Mr. Bush of Winchester with a request that if you should not be there to send it by Post to Fauquier Court House.

## Literary Gossip.

ENCOURAGED by the success of "The Queen's Prime Ministers" series, Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. have resolved to publish an *édition de luxe*, limited to 250 copies, of the nine volumes. Mr. Froude's 'Beaconsfield,' Dr. Dunckley's 'Melbourne,' and Mr. Justin McCarthy's 'Peel' are almost ready, and Mr. Russell's 'Gladstone' is delayed in order to allow of an additional portrait which has never been published being reproduced. Each copy will be numbered. There will be some extra portraits and facsimile reproductions of letters and despatches, one of them a despatch of Lord Aberdeen's, with marginal notes by the Duke of Wellington. All the portraits will be printed on India paper.

VERNON LEE has written a short story concerning a sculptor of the Renaissance, which will run through two numbers of the *Contemporary Review*. The first will probably appear next month.

THE many persons who are strongly interested in Miss Iza Duffus-Hardy, the only surviving child of the late Sir Thomas Duffus-Hardy, will be glad to hear that a pension of 100*l.* on the Civil List has been granted to her. As an industrious and serviceable writer, whose health has for some time been suffering from over-work, Miss Hardy had claims to this recognition, apart from the literary services of her father and mother.

M. Milioukov in his article on Russian literature last week mentioned a new and successful writer called Potapenko, who has lately written a remarkable novel, the title of which literally rendered would be 'In Actual Service.' It is not difficult to divine that the translation by Mr. Gausen, which forms the new volume of "The Pseudonym Library," and is called 'A Village Priest,' is the first appearance in England of this new and remarkable novelist among the Slavs. We congratulate Mr. Fisher Unwin on his astuteness. "The Pseudonym Library" has been lucky in many ways.

THE series of volumes under the title of "The National Churches," edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, which were announced by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., will be published by Messrs. Wells Gardner & Co. The first volume, 'The Church in Germany,' by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, will be ready on August 15th. This will be followed, early in October, by 'The Church in Spain,' by Canon Meyrick.

MR. IVOR JAMES, of the University College, Cardiff, has joined the Committee of Convocation for the revision of the Welsh Prayer Book.

*Lippincott's Magazine* for August will contain a complete novel, 'A Daughter's Heart,' by Mrs. Lovett Cameron, and a poem by Mr. Walt Whitman, "Good-bye, my fancy." The novel will be prefixed by a portrait of the author.

MR. R. E. KELLET RIGBYE has in hand a work which he proposes to publish by subscription, entitled 'Time-honoured Lancaster.' It will contain fifteen chapters, one of which will be devoted to notices of local worthies, amongst them of Dr. Whewell, Sir Richard Owen, Sir John Harrison, and Sir Wm. Turner.

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MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL & Co. are going to reprint Ogilvie's 'Essay on the Right of Property in Land with respect to its Foundation in the Law of Nature, its Present Establishment by the Municipal Laws of Europe, and the Regulations by which it might be rendered more beneficial to the Lower Ranks of Mankind.' The essay, originally published in 1782, is now issued with the author's own notes as well as with copious biographical notes by the editor, Mr. D. C. Macdonald.

MR. RUNCIMAN, the author of 'School Board Idylls,' died last Monday. He was a writer of considerable ability, and raised himself by his own energy from a humble position; but he was too anxious to create a sensation to produce anything that can be considered a permanent addition to literature. The death is also announced, after a very brief illness, of a gentleman who was well known in the ranks of sporting journalism, Mr. C. W. Blake, the editor of the *Sporting Life*. He was forty-nine years of age.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAMS, the assistant secretary of the London University Extension Society, has been elected by the County Council organizing secretary for the technical education of Northumberland.

LUXEMBOURG is mourning the death of Edmond de la Fontaine. The deceased, who was *juge de paix* at Vianden, was the most popular, if not the only, poet, dramatist, and story-teller in the Luxembourg dialect. He published under the pseudonym "Dicks" a long series of stories interspersed with dialectic songs. In all the theatrical clubs throughout the Grand Duchy scarcely anything was played but Dicks's plays, 'D' Mumusse,' 'De Schottscchein,' 'D' Kirmes geseht,' and others. His popular songs were sung in every village, if not in every house.

A BERLIN journal says that Björnstjerne Björnson has retired from his political activity and returned to literary pursuits. He finds that the political tasks which he had taken upon himself absorbed all his time, and in a letter abdicating his presidency of the Club of the Left in Christiania he says that the cause is sufficiently advanced to be entrusted henceforward to other and younger hands.

EARLY in September will be published a new monthly which will be styled *The Welsh Review*. It will be edited by Mr. Ernest Bowen-Rowlands, and while it will have special reference to Welsh matters of general interest, it will touch on other questions of importance.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the last few days most likely to interest our readers are Report on the Influenza Epidemic of 1889-90 (2s. 11d.); and Tables showing the Progress of British Trade and Production (9d.).

## SCIENCE

*The Meteoritic Hypothesis: a Statement of the Results of a Spectroscopic Inquiry into the Origin of Cosmical Systems.* By J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. LOCKYER has long been known as one of the ablest of spectroscopists, and as an

ingenious and daring framer of astronomical theories. But that which he has been promulgating during the last three or four years, and of which a full exposition is given in the volume before us, is more ambitious and far-reaching than any previously brought forward by him. It is, in fact, an attempt to reduce to one common denomination all the varied orders of bodies which the heavens present to our view; all, according to Mr. Lockyer, are alike composed of meteorites, the chief difference between the various orders being due either to the degree of aggregation of the meteorites in the swarm, or, in the case of consolidated swarms, to the time which has elapsed since their complete evaporation.

It is evident that a book treating of such a comprehensive theory, when written by the framer of that theory, is not likely to be in the nature of a judicial summary of the arguments for and against its acceptance. Indeed, we should expect something analogous to the speech of counsel for the claimant rather than to the impartial summing up of the judge. It is possible, therefore, to consider the work in question from two different standpoints: firstly, as to whether the case, be it in itself weak or strong, has been ably put; and secondly (which is a matter of far greater importance), as to whether the claim has been in fact established.

There is little occasion for lengthened comment on the first point. Mr. Lockyer could have found no advocate equal to himself as a pleader for his hypothesis. The skill with which the various lines of argument are marshalled, the industry with which support is drawn from sources the most diverse, and the neat way in which weak points are avoided or concealed, are indisputable. He has undoubtedly made the most that could be made of the material to his hand. If he has not proved his theory, this is owing to actual weakness in the theory itself, not to any feebleness in the method of bringing it forward. So ready, indeed, is the author in expedient, so bold in assertion, so plausible in explanation, that his theory produced a far stronger impression when first launched than it has done since its claims have been subjected to detailed criticism.

Mr. Lockyer's argument is in the main derived from the spectroscope, though, as might be expected, full prominence is accorded to Prof. Newton's researches as to the numbers of meteors encountered by the earth, and to the cases of identity (or close similarity) between the orbits of comets and of meteoric streams, which have been established by the labours of Profs. Schiaparelli and Adams and others. The spectroscopic argument, in brief, consists in this, that every class of spectrum furnished by the different orders of celestial bodies can be reproduced, under suitable conditions of temperature and pressure, from meteorites alone, and that it becomes possible, when their spectra are thus interpreted, to arrange all in one consecutive series without serious break or interruption. The faintest nebula according to this view gives the spectrum corresponding to the meteoric spectrum at the lowest temperature; comets, here regarded as nebulous fragments, are considered, when at their greatest distance

from the sun, to give a similar spectrum, whilst as they approach perihelion bands and lines are seen corresponding to those produced by meteorites when subjected to the influence of greater heat. The stars are treated in a very similar manner, and it cannot be denied that the general effect of a cursory perusal of the work is that it enunciates a complete and most successfully developed hypothesis. The progression upwards, with increasing density and temperature, from the faint, misty nebula to Sirius and Vega, and then downwards with decreasing temperature to cold, dark, solid bodies like the planets, appears perfect. No class of bodies is omitted; no unpleasant gaps are left; the sequence is regular, orderly, and complete.

Unfortunately the theory does not bear examination. To begin with, the word "meteorite" is used in a singularly loose and ill-defined manner. On the other hand, as M. Stanislas Meunier pointed out as soon as Mr. Lockyer's hypothesis was published, this is in reality a perfectly well-defined term, and no lithologist who had studied meteorites close at hand would assent to any part of Mr. Lockyer's description of the mode of formation of his imagined cosmical meteorites. So far from their structure indicating them to be the raw material from which new worlds are to be built, it seems rather to point to their being *ejecta* from worlds in a highly advanced condition, and suggests not obscurely a *geology* (so to speak) of meteorites. Then, again, Mr. Lockyer certainly takes much for granted as to the identity of comets and meteoric streams. We know, indeed, that a few comets travel in nearly the same orbits as some of those streams; but there are as yet only four or five instances in which connexion of this kind has been established, and this is certainly not sufficient to justify us in laying it down as a principle that comets are composed of meteorites.

Nor does his spectroscopic work help Mr. Lockyer greatly in this respect. He, indeed, makes emphatic reference to the fact (which has been well known ever since the application of the spectroscope to astronomical observation) that the same elements which exist in our earth, and are found in meteorites, are also recognized as existing in the sun and stars. But this in no wise strengthens his theory; it is simply to affirm again, what was amply demonstrated before, the unity of the chemical composition of the universe. There is nothing in spectrum analysis which can enable the observer to distinguish between the light proceeding from a great number of small bodies with glowing gases filling the intermediate spaces, and that from a single large body with a gaseous atmosphere, nor can the spectroscope help him to decide whether the light of a given object has been produced by collisions or in some other manner.

But criticism has already advanced far beyond this purely negative position. Thus Mr. Lockyer's explanation of the auroral spectrum is that it is meteoritic, and due to the meteoric dust in the upper regions of our atmosphere. But Dr. Huggins has shown that the position assigned by him for the principal auroral line is considerably in error, whilst Profs. Liveing and Dewar have more recently demonstrated that dust particles do

not give a spectrum under the circumstances, as gases would. This not only entirely refutes Mr. Lockyer's explanation of the auroral spectrum, but also renders it extremely difficult to accept his view respecting comets and nebulae.

In addition to all this, the explanations suggested by him of the different spectra given by the various orders of heavenly bodies have one by one been challenged by spectroscopists. The chief line of the nebular spectrum has been shown by Mr. Keeler, of the Lick Observatory, not to be the magnesium fluting; the bright bands in the stellar spectra discovered by MM. Wolf and Rayet have been proved by Dr. Huggins not to be due to carbon. The manner in which Mr. Lockyer pieced together various metallic spectra with that of carbon in order to explain the spectra of comets and of stars "of the third type" can scarcely, one would think, have satisfied even himself. To take the latter for an example: in stars of this type the spectrum is crossed by a number of dark bands, dark and sharp on the side nearest the violet, and fading away towards the red end. This fact, known to every tyro in spectroscopy, does not prevent Mr. Lockyer from offering an explanation which, if true, would require some of the principal bands to be shaded the reverse way, to say nothing of displacing others of the bands many "tenth-mètres" from their actual positions. But, indeed, care and accuracy in fixing the positions of spectral lines are sadly wanting throughout the entire work. The extreme limits of the spectra under discussion are barely 2,000 tenth-mètres apart, yet with a score of spectra from which to select his identifications, Mr. Lockyer constantly treats 10 tenth-mètres, and in one instance 100 tenth-mètres, as quantities that may be neglected.

On the whole, the only verdict which can be pronounced on the theory is that lately given by an eminent German astronomer—viz., that it is not worth the time and labour which have been expended upon it. That it will live as a serious contribution to science is scarcely conceivable; if remembered at all in future years, it will probably be as an example of the manner in which a pretentious but worthless hypothesis may beguile a scientific man into obliviousness of scientific accuracy, scientific caution, and scientific impartiality.

*The Myology of the Raven: a Guide to the Study of the Muscular System in Birds.* By R. W. Shufeldt. (Macmillan & Co.)—Dr. Shufeldt has, we believe, selected the American raven, designated by the lumbering trinomial *Corvus corax sinuatus*, as a typical representative of the family Corvidæ, to which he assigns the highest place among the Passeres. This view is undoubtedly held by at least one high authority among British taxonomists, though not accepted by others; but most myologists will agree that in the present volume the author has displayed great pains and some praiseworthy research. The work, which is necessarily technical in the extreme, is illustrated with upwards of eighty woodcuts of anatomy, life size, chiefly from drawings by the author, though a few are after Garrod and Forbes. In one of the former (p. 60) Dr. Shufeldt shows the curious elliptical osseous plate surrounding the optic nerve, which he has found in every raven's eye that he has dissected, and to which, we believe, he was the first to direct attention. The work of Dr. Hans

Gadow is freely used; rather too freely, some may think.

#### AFRICAN TRAVEL.

*Adventures in Nyasaland*, by L. Monteith Fotheringham (Sampson Low), illustrated, presents a succinct account of the struggle which went on at the northern end of Lake Nyassa between the Arabs and the representatives of the African Lakes Company. In this struggle, which would have seriously jeopardized British authority in Central Africa had it ended differently, the author played a leading part. It was mainly owing to him that Karonga was not abandoned after the first siege in January, 1888. The bulk of the volume is occupied with an account of the fighting around Karonga, which lasted altogether twenty-two months, and only terminated in October, 1889, when Mr. H. H. Johnston succeeded in making a treaty with the Arabs. In addition to this the reader will find an interesting account of the Nkonde tribe and their country, and of Urukwe, which the author acquired by treaties with the native chiefs, but which has since then been ceded to Germany.

*Ivory, Apes, and Peacocks*, by the Rev. Horace Waller (Stanford), discusses the problem of colonizing equatorial Africa in a sensible manner. The author affirms that in Africa "the African must do the European's work," and that if the riches of the earth are to be developed it will have to be done by the "man born to her soil." Mr. Waller speaks of the Congo State as "a geographical and political monstrosity," and contrasts the "free labour" of the gold and diamond mines of the south with the slave labour employed by "Belgian railroad makers."

*Great African Travellers*, by W. H. G. Kingston and Ch. Rathbone Low (Routledge), illustrated, is a popular account of African exploration since Bruce and Mungo Park. The explorers most fully dealt with by the authors are Mr. Stanley (whose achievements occupy nearly one-fifth of the volume), Livingstone, Denham and Clapperton, Speke and Col. Grant, Sir S. Baker and Barth. The illustrations are capital, and altogether the book is a credit to its authors.

*The Ogowe Band: a Narrative of African Travel*, by Joseph H. Reading (Philadelphia, Reading & Co.), gives an account of a visit which a party of young people are supposed to have paid to Western Africa, and more especially to the American missionary stations on the Gaboon. The author has resided for years on the Gaboon, and assures us that "all scenes and incidents portrayed in his book are true, the only fiction consisting in making these the experiences of the Ogowe Band." Many features of African life have purposely been passed by in silence, as not being suited to the young readers for whom this book is primarily intended. The illustrations are both excellent and numerous.

*The Prisoner of Chiloane; or, with the Portuguese in South-East Africa*, by Wallis Mackay (Trischler & Co.), is an amusing record of the "captious critic's" experiences whilst he was a member of an expedition sent out by a London company to prospect for gold in Manica Land. For weary weeks the author was condemned to an enforced idleness at Chiloane, and he never got further than Beira, at the mouth of the Pungwe. Among the more notable incidents dealt with are the "railway war" at Delagoa Bay, and a meeting with Jokane, an ambassador from Gungunyane. The Portuguese throughout are spoken of in the most contemptuous style. The book is readable and well illustrated, but those who consult it in the hope of obtaining solid information are likely to be disappointed.

*The Ancient Gold-Fields of Africa*, by J. M. Stuart (Effingham Wilson), may not unfairly be described as a sumptuously printed scrap-book,

well illustrated and furnished with facsimiles of a few old maps of Africa. The compiler quotes a large number of authors, from Cadamosto, Ramusio, Dos Santos, and Hakluyt down to our own days, and some of the reports on recent exploring expeditions to Manica Land are not without interest, and are certainly encouraging to those who have an interest in the success of the gold-mines of South Africa.

*The Truth about the Portuguese in Africa*, by J. P. Mansel Weale (Sonnenschein & Co.), is smartly written, and claims on behalf of the Portuguese that by introducing sweet potatoes, maize, and manioc, and developing the trade in native products, they have conferred greater benefits upon the African than have the "philanthropic diplomatists" who met at the Brussels conference. Dr. Drummond is described as a "professor of fabulous insects and reptiles, a patronizer of parasites and impostors," who "interlards the true with the false," and who "went, not to a forest, but to a popular Wood for some of his insects, and to learn how to create and name them."

#### GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE Alpine Club has at last resolved to take up a task it has long contemplated, and commence a revised edition of "Ball's Alpine Guide." Sufficient money has been subscribed to ensure the success of the scheme, and the work will be taken in hand immediately after the close of the present mountaineering season. The revision is in the hands of the committee of the Club, which will welcome any notes, topographical, scientific, or linguistic, supplied from any source, and they may be sent to the editor of the *Alpine Journal*, at the Club rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place, W.C.

A new illustrated edition of one of the earliest of Mr. Stanley's books about the Dark Continent is in preparation—"Coomassie and Magdala: the Story of Two British Campaigns." It has long been out of print, and its republication in a popular form just now is timely, in view of the honour paid this week to the memory of Lord Napier of Magdala by the unveiling of the fine equestrian statue in Waterloo Place.

Lieut.-Col. T. H. Holdich, R.E., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India delegate to represent the Indian Survey Department at the forthcoming Geographical Congress at Berne.

The twelfth annual meeting of the French geographical societies is to be held at Rochefort, from August 3rd to August 9th.

*The Charterhouse Oxford and Cambridge Atlas* (Reeve Brothers) consists of thirty-two maps by Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co., and is intended to illustrate Mr. Irvine's "Class-Book of Geography," published by the same firm.

Dr. Hugo Zöller has published the results of his recent explorations in German New Guinea in a handsome volume, well illustrated and provided with excellent maps. Dr. Zöller's principal achievement consisted in an ascent of the Finisterre Mountains to an altitude of 8,700 feet, and the discovery of a still loftier range further inland, which appeared to be covered with snow. He also communicates comparative vocabularies of forty-four languages, most of which were collected by himself or under his supervision. His achievements as special correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* have been quite remarkable, not only during this his latest expedition, but also previously in Western Africa and in South America.

*Philips' Handy-Volume Atlas of London* will be cordially welcomed by those who object to the inconvenience of having to unfold a large map, and desire to have ampler information than that furnished by similar "sectional" maps already published. The atlas now before us consists of sixty-three maps, neatly printed in colours. London itself, with its suburbs as

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far as Hornsey, Hammersmith, the Crystal Palace, and Woolwich, is delineated on a uniform scale in fifty-five sections, the remaining maps illustrating the political divisions, the railways, the geology, and other features of the topography of London and of its environs. A carefully prepared London directory and a list of 11,500 streets enhance the value of this pretty little volume.

The *Physical School-room Map of Asia, by A. Habenicht on E. von Sydow's Method* (Gotha, Perthes; London, Philip), is essentially a physical map. Lowlands and highlands, rivers and lakes, stand out very prominently, whilst political features occupy quite a subordinate place. It is one of the finest specimens of this kind of map with which we are acquainted, and should render good service in the hands of a competent teacher.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* publishes a paper on the 'Methods and Processes of the Ordnance Survey,' by Col. Sir Charles Wilson, who deplores that the scientific work of the Survey should be in abeyance owing to the pressure to complete the cadastral survey, and accounts for the small sale of some of the maps—in many instances only two or three impressions out of an edition have been sold—by the policy that has been adopted with regard to the sale of the maps, and the ignorance of their existence that prevails in country districts.

Dr. A. Hettner supplies a most instructive article on 'Southernmost Brazil' to the *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society, illustrated by three sketch maps exhibiting geological features, vegetation, and the distribution of the population. In the course of his article Dr. Hettner discusses the geographical distribution of forests, "campos," and "pampas," and accounts for it by a reference to the rainfall, forests being confined to the margins of rivers and to the mountains, where the rains are not only heavier, as a rule, than in the plains, but also more frequent and less violent. Darwin, as is well known, sought for an explanation in the geological features of the country. In the same number of the *Zeitschrift* Dr. A. Bludau supplies tables for laying down an equivalent transversal conical projection for a map of Africa. He expounds the advantages of this projection, first recommended, we believe, by the late Dr. Zöppritz; but we doubt whether any cartographer will have the courage to employ it.

The *Geographical Bibliography for the Year 1890*, published by the Berlin Geographical Society and now compiled by Dr. Ernst Wagner, fills no fewer than 268 closely printed octavo pages and contains 6,900 entries, notwithstanding that many publications, such as, for instance, most guide-books for tourists, have been omitted.

The *Mittheilungen* of the Vienna Geographical Society publishes a paper by V. Pollack on 'The Art of Photographic Surveying,' which is well worth reading. The applicability of photography to surveying was first suggested by Arago in 1839, when he brought the invention of Daguerre to the notice of the French Academy. The photographic method has since then been utilized in numerous surveys, especially in mountainous districts; and for rapidity as well as accuracy the writer declares it to be far superior to the ordinary methods. As instances of its capabilities the author mentions General Paganini's map of a portion of the Graian Alps and M. Simon's contoured map of the Jungfrau. He maintains that every explorer should provide himself with a photogrammetric apparatus.

Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., of London, and Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., of Calcutta, publish *Thacker's Reduced Survey Map of India*, by Mr. J. C. Bartholomew: an excellent piece of work. As usual, Baluchistan is treated as non-British, and Gilgit as British—an arrangement which does not correspond with the facts.

#### SOCIETIES.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—*June 24.*—Sir A. Geikie, President, in the chair.—Rev. J. Cater, Mr. J. Rutland, and Mr. T. Winter were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On Wells in West Suffolk Boulder Clay,' by the Rev. E. Hill.—'On the Melaphyres of Caradoc, with Notes on the Associated Felsites,' by Mr. F. Rutley.—'Notes on the Geology of the Tonga Islands,' by Mr. J. J. Lister, communicated by Mr. J. E. Marr.—'On the Inverness Earthquakes of November 15th to December 14th, 1890,' by Mr. C. Davison, communicated by Prof. C. Lapworth.—The next meeting of the Society will be held on November 11th.

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.**—*July 2.*—Chancellor Ferguson in the chair.—Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell read a paper on some supposed rude stone implements from the North Downs of West Kent, and exhibited a large collection of specimens in illustration of his paper. The stones ranged from half an inch to 10 inches in length. They were said to be of two kinds, the one fashioned by chipping for a definite purpose, the other being handy stones, but used in such a manner as to leave marks on them different from nature's work. Mr. Spurrell said that the flints under consideration, whether implements or not, in their general forms were all natural, and that not until the numerical method had been used to the various specimens could it be ascertained with certainty they were the result of human influence.—Mr. J. Hilton read a paper on a Dutch golden wedding memorial, a flat plate of silver gilt shaped as a heart surmounted by a coronet, in size 8 in. by 6 in., weight 9 oz. It was engraved with appropriate emblems, and bore in the centre an inscription in Dutch saying that it was for an old couple, with sincere high esteem of all their children and grandchildren. The inscription was composed as a chronogram making the date 1786. There were no family name and armorial bearings, but the shape of the memorial suggested the name of "Hart." It bore the Amsterdam hall-mark. Mr. Hilton thought it to be unique.—Prof. B. Lewis read a paper on the Roman antiquities of Pola and Aquileia. The chief monuments in the former city were the Temple of Augustus and Roma, the Arch of the Sergii, and the Amphitheatre. The temple is said to have been erected in the year B.C. 19, and specially deserves attention on account of the dedicatory inscription. It forms a striking example of the worship of Augustus, that to a great extent superseded the old polytheism, and thus prepared the world for Christianity. The Arch of the Sergii was erected to commemorate three members of that family, who had held high municipal offices in the colony. The Amphitheatre surpasses many others in position, because it stands on a height near the sea. It is built of stone resembling marble. The exterior is almost perfect. It has been truly remarked that at Aquileia there is not one Roman stone standing upon another, but the soil teems with antiquities bearing witness to the magnificence of a city that in its prosperous days had a population of more than half a million. Many objects recently excavated have been deposited in the local museum established by the Austrian Government; but the classical traveller should, if possible, procure an introduction that would admit him to the private collection of Signor Gregorutti, who resides at the Villa Papiriana, in Fiumicello, and is well known as the author of 'Le Antiche Lapidi di Aquileia.'

**ENTOMOLOGICAL.**—*July 1.*—Mr. F. Du Cane-Godman, President, in the chair.—The Rev. J. Isabell was elected a Fellow.—Mr. Jacoby exhibited a specimen of a species of Coleoptera belonging to the Galerucidae, with the maxillary palpi extraordinarily developed.—Canon Fowler exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Wroughton, Conservator of Forests, Poona, specimens of a bug imitating an ant, *Polyrachis spiniger*, and of a spider imitating a species of *Mutilla*, and read notes on the subject.—Mr. Porritt exhibited living specimens of *Eupithecia extensaria* and *Geometra smaragdaria*; the position assumed by the former proved conclusively that it had rightly been placed in the genus *Eupithecia*.—Mr. Crowley exhibited two specimens of a Papilio from the Khasia hills, belonging to an undescribed species allied to *P. papone*, sub-genus section Chilades.—Col. Swinhoe remarked that he possessed a specimen from Northern Burmah.—Mr. Dallas Beeching exhibited a specimen of *Plutia moneta*, taken by himself at High Woods, Tonbridge, and specimens of *Gonepteryx cleopatra*, lent him for exhibition, which were alleged to have come from the same locality.—Dr. T. A. Chapman exhibited the larva of *Micropteryx citharella*, and read notes describing their habits.—The following papers were read: 'On New Species of Heterocera from the Khasia Hills,' by Col. Swinhoe.—'On a New Species of Prothoe,' by Mr. Crowley.—'On the South American Species of Diabrotica,' by Mr. Gahan, Part II,

being a continuation of Dr. Baly's paper on the same genus published in the Society's *Transactions* for 1890. Part I.,—'Notes on the Orthopterous Family Mecopodidae,' by Mr. W. F. Kirby,—and 'Notes on Siphonophora artocarpi,' by Prof. Westwood.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—*July 6.*—Sir J. C. Browne, Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. H. C. Ash, H. T. C. Knox, and J. G. Mair-Rumley were elected Members.

**SHORTHAND.**—*June 27.*—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. H. Richter, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. Baird and Mr. W. Higton were elected Fellows, and Mr. A. Thiele (Strassburg, Germany) Foreign Associate.—The Report of the Council stated that after weeding ineffective members from the roll there remained 211 active supporters, located in various parts of the world. No less than thirty-nine of these had been elected during the past year. It was stated that in the discussions that had taken place there had been a marked preference shown for shorthand signs that were in imitation of longhand characters, and for connected vowels as aids to legibility. The birth of two new systems was recorded, viz., "National Stenography," by Mr. G. C. Mares, and "Simplex Shorthand," by Mr. W. T. Browne. Since the date of the report Callendar's "Orthographic Cursive Shorthand" has been published.—The President was re-elected for a second year, and the other officers and the majority of the Council were likewise re-elected.

#### FINE ARTS

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—*The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN.*—5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

**HOLMAN HUNT'S NEW PICTURE, 'MAY MORNING ON MAGDALEN TOWER, OXFORD.'**—GALESBOURGH GALLERY, 23, Old Bond Street, W.—Open daily, 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.

*An Inventory of the Church Plate of Leicestershire.* By the Rev. Andrew Trollope, B.A. 2 vols. (Leicester, Clarke & Hodgson.)

THERE can be no question that Mr. Trollope's 'Inventory of the Church Plate of Leicestershire' is the most complete work of the kind that has yet appeared. Only those who have laboured in the same field can have any idea of the immense toil involved in personally examining, as Mr. Trollope has done, every piece of church plate in even a small county, and we are not surprised to hear that the cataloguing of the Leicestershire plate has been spread over six years.

The first volume, of 430 pages, contains an inventory of all the church plate in the county, arranged under rural deaneries, and giving the weight, measurements, and detailed description of every piece, with some account of the donors. This is preceded by an introductory chapter on church plate generally, with notes on the characteristics of form and fashion that prevailed from time to time. The peculiar features of pewter vessels, too, are not overlooked, and some interesting particulars are given of local silversmiths and pewterers.

The second volume continues the paging of the first, and ends with p. 628. It contains in seven appendices various inventories and other lists of church plate, together with a most valuable summary of pewter vessels in the county. Then follow thirty-three plates of illustrations, and the volume ends with full indexes of places and names. Seeing that Mr. Trollope has issued his work in quarto form, it is a great pity he has divided it into two volumes, the plates and indexes being thereby unnecessarily severed from the descriptions of the vessels.

The church plate of Leicestershire, although chiefly of the eighteenth and nineteenth cen-

turies, includes a fair number of vessels of earlier date.

Of pre-Reformation plate only six pieces have escaped robbery or refashioning, viz., a chalice (*circa* 1500) at Blaston St. Giles; four patens; and a singular cup at Wymeswold, now used as a chalice. This last bears the London hall-marks for 1512–13, and was, perhaps, made for a pyx; similar vessels exist at Sandwich, Portsmouth, and elsewhere. The four patens call for no special notice. Another mediæval chalice, at Laund Abbey, is a foreign example lately purchased.

Of plate of the Edwardian period none appears to exist in Leicestershire, though a cup of 1559, at Melton Mowbray, approximates in form to the few known vessels of this time.

Of the Elizabethan period there are a fair number of communion cups, in many cases with their paten covers, but no examples of other church vessels. Mr. Trollope specially notices four groups of cups of this period, each bearing a peculiar maker's mark. The first group contains seven cups stamped with a leopard's face in a shaped outline. The second group has three cups only, each with a singular mark which appears to represent a maiden's head in a shield between the letters GN reversed and incuse. The third group also contains three cups, stamped with a cross between four pellets in a dotted circle. The fourth group includes seventeen cups, some with paten covers, all stamped with a rudely formed rose, or cinquefoil as some have suggested. In that case the device may be a Leicester mark. The stamps on the other groups may be those of local silversmiths, but the GN mark is also found on cups in Derbyshire and elsewhere. In form the cups of these groups resemble well-known London types, from which, indeed, they were doubtless copied. The other Elizabethan cups in Leicestershire, being mostly of undoubted London make, present the usual characteristic shapes and ornaments. Of secular plate of the sixteenth century used for ecclesiastical purposes, only two pieces exist in Leicestershire, but the fewness of examples is compensated for by the extreme beauty and interest of these. The first bears the London hall-marks for 1579–1580, and is a splendid ewer, 16 in. high, formed of rings of agate mounted in silver gilt. The second, made two years later, is a large silver-gilt rose-water basin, nearly 19 in. in diameter, set with thirteen large agates. These vessels, which are among the finest examples of sixteenth century plate in existence, belong to the private chapel of Belvoir Castle, where they are used at baptisms.

The typical Elizabethan communion cup gave way at the beginning of the seventeenth century to a differently shaped vessel, with more rounded bowl and baluster stem. A modification of the Elizabethan type, but without the engraved bands, was also common in the reign of Charles I., as well as another form approximating to the Edwardian type. Examples of all these varieties are found in Leicestershire.

Church plate made during the Commonwealth is, of course, very rare, but cups with the London hall-marks for 1655–6 and 1658–9 are to be found at Scaleby and Hinckley respectively, and one or two minor

pieces also exist. The private chapel of Earl Ferrers at Staunton Harold also has a most remarkable set of vessels made in London in 1654–5. This includes a chalice with paten cover, a covered vessel for bread, a pair of tall tankard flagons, a great alms basin, and a handsome pair of candlesticks. The chalice is almost exactly like an earlier one in the chapel made in 1640–1, evidently in imitation of a mediæval chalice *circa* 1500 with knobs on the points of its mullet-shaped foot. A similar set of communion plate, made in 1653–4 for the Duke of Lenox and Richmond by the same maker as the Staunton Harold vessels, now forms part of the *jocalia* of the cathedral church of Rochester.

Of the perfectly plain cups that came into fashion at the Restoration, as well as the later types with more elaborate stems, Leicestershire contains numerous specimens. The patens throughout the century are usually variations of the paten cover with button on top found with the Elizabethan cups, but sometimes the button is developed into a foot and the disc increased in size. Of flagons only a few early examples remain, one at Lockington, made in 1612–13, another at Melton Mowbray (1638–9), and the pair at Staunton Harold (1654–5), being the only pre-Restoration specimens. There are also some half a dozen other flagons in the county of earlier date than 1700.

Before leaving the seventeenth century several special pieces of Leicestershire church plate may be noticed. Braunstone possesses as a chalice a fine tall hanap, made in 1613–14, with characteristic spiked cover. At Leire is a curious silver-gilt dish on a foot, of date 1639–40, with a large embossed Tudor rose in the centre and a floral border engraved round the edge. The old cup at Shenton is a good late example of a plain tazza, with London hall-marks for 1641–2. The chalice at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, of date 1676–7, is a curious survival of the pre-Reformation type, with a mullet foot having winged cherubs' heads for knobs; the lower part of the bowl is encased by a sort of cup of pierced and repoussé leafwork with cherubs' heads, &c. At Barrow-on-Soar a good secular porringer of 1697–8, with later cover, does duty as a flagon; and Newbold Verdon possesses a nice cup of the following year, with flutings round the lower part of the bowl.

Some handsome pieces of foreign make of the seventeenth century are also found in the county. At Stapleford is a small German cup, c. 1610, with a bowl in shape like an acorn. Another good cup of the same date, of Augsburg make, like a short-stemmed hanap surmounted by a figure of a warrior, is preserved at Waltham-on-the-Wolds. A chalice, likewise of Augsburg make, but dated 1692, is in use in Lord Howe's private chapel at Gopsal. Two small foreign basins also exist at Wanlip.

The Leicestershire church plate of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries calls for no special notice. Good bellied flagons of the first half of the eighteenth century remain at Market Bosworth, Edmondthorpe, and elsewhere. Other interesting pieces are to be found at Swithland, Riddings, and Newbold Verdon, while a cup at Kirkby Mallory, made in 1768–9, may certainly claim to be the ugliest in the county.

Of pewter vessels Leicestershire contains a fair number, not a few of them being of considerable artistic excellence. Flagons and plates (including patens) of course predominate, but two good simple cups made in 1699 remain at Cranoe and Stanton Wyville; and amongst other pewter vessels at Claybrooke is an interesting bowl or basin once used at baptisms, also of late seventeenth century date. A tankard flagon, c. 1700, at Walton-le-Wolds is effectively ornamented with flowers, leaves, and birds pounced all over the drum; and other good examples of flagons, both of the drum and bellied types, exist at Lubenham, Hose, Cranoe, and other parishes.

The excellent tabulated list of pewter pieces, already mentioned, is a valuable contribution to the at present little-known history of pewter vessels. Mr. Trollope has not only attempted to arrange his pieces in chronological order, but by giving also full particulars of the marks he has materially assisted the inquiry as to the meaning of the imitation hall-marks so much affected by many pewterers. The equal prominence given throughout the work to silver and pewter vessels will, it is to be hoped, cause pieces wrought in the baser metal to be better cared for in future.

In illustrations Mr. Trollope is commendably liberal. The first volume contains fifty-nine woodcuts, admirably drawn and engraved, of various select pieces and details, while the thirty-three plates in the second volume represent no fewer than 260 separate pieces carefully drawn to scale in outline. The plates do not, however, seem to be arranged on any particular system, neither according to date nor alphabetically, and Mr. Trollope has, we think, committed a grave mistake in not representing the pieces chronologically, and so showing in consecutive order the successive changes in form and fashion.

Besides a full and particular description of the church plate, Mr. Trollope has been careful to add some account of the donors. It is a difficult question how far an inventory of church plate should be supplemented by genealogical notes. To a certain extent they undoubtedly relieve the monotonous repetition of descriptions of pieces of plate, and in the present instance those interested in Leicestershire history and genealogy have little cause for complaint.

The printing and general get-up of the work are alike excellent, and reflect great credit on the local firm of publishers.

*The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland.* By David Macgibbon and Thomas Ross, Architects. Vol. III. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)—We reviewed the first two volumes of this excellent book on their appearance two years ago. The authors, encouraged by the reception given to them, now propose to enlarge the work to four volumes, and to make it as far as they can a complete account of the old secular architecture of Scotland. The new volume quite maintains the character of its predecessors, and differs from them chiefly in including accounts of a few examples of ecclesiastical work. We hope to notice it at greater length when the book is finished.

*Scottish Abbeys and Cathedrals,* by Joseph Robertson, LL.D. (Aberdeen, Wyllie), is a reprint from the *Quarterly* for June, 1849. The memoir prefixed to it is careful and accurate, if

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somewhat jejune; and the masterly essay itself is most welcome in this an accessible form, familiar though it be to every student of Scottish ecclesiology. It would have benefited by a little editing. The date, for instance, might have been added in brackets of the "expected volume" of Sir Henry Dryden on Kirkwall; and the Warden of Sackville College is hardly recognizable as "Mr. Neale."

#### THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

*Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, Vol. I. (Bristol, Wright & Co.), contains a good paper by Mr. F. F. Tuckett 'On some Optical Peculiarities of Ancient Stained Glass.' It might be thought that the sun's rays, when pouring through the many-coloured panes of an old church, would damage the floor like a garden of summer flowers; and every reader will remember the romantic scene in the 'Eve of St. Agnes,' where the radiance of the winter moon throws "warm gules" on Madeline and her silver cross in its passage through the many-tinted heraldries and imageries of the triple-arched casement beneath which the lady kneels at her devotions. Also may be recalled the 'Church of Brou,' celebrated by Matthew Arnold, where lie effigied on their marble tomb the ill-fated Duke of Savoy and his duchess, the glory of the setting sun streaming through forms of "prophets, transfigured saints, and martyrs," and flooding the chancel floor with colours of every precious gem in the apocalyptic vision, so that the marble sleepers, could they awake and look around them, might imagine themselves in blissful safety on the pavement of the courts of heaven. But it is a singular fact, which seems only lately to have been noticed, that ancient glass transmits only a white light through its coloured medium; and it is a mere poetic fancy that the image of Michael or of Bel's priests in the "holy pane" throws "on the pavement a bloody stain." Mr. Tuckett mentions that at a dinner-party held at the meeting of the British Association, Birmingham, 1886, he was "laughed at and chaffed by some distinguished lights in science" for asserting the difference between ancient and modern painted windows, in that the latter reflect coloured light and the former but white light—"clergymen, vergers, parish clerks, chapel keepers at Oxford and Cambridge, students of and writers on coloured glass, no less than most other sorts and conditions of men," never having noticed this striking distinction between old and new glass. Dr. Sebastian Evans, who was a guest at the said dinner-table, at once confirmed Mr. Tuckett's statement by the fact that he had, on behalf of the firm of Messrs. Chance, devoted several months to studying and drawing the famous thirteenth century, &c., windows of Chartres Cathedral, and that the one infallible mode of distinguishing between the ancient glass and the more modern insertions was to allow the sunlight to stream through the windows upon a sheet of paper fastened on a board, when any resultant spots of colour corresponded exclusively with the more recent additions. Mr. Tuckett establishes his case with seemingly invincible evidence, and attempts a scientific explanation of the fact, his paper being a curious contribution to an interesting detail of antiquarian inquiry. Another paper by the same writer, on 'Ancient Norwegian Wooden Churches,' is the result of diligent original observation of many examples of their kind. Mention should also be made of the outcome of 'Recent Excavations at Silbury Hill' (Wilts), by Mr. Pass, who has been at the expense of a special survey of this remarkable mound, which is said to be the greatest artificial hill in Europe, being 125 ft. high, and covering five acres of ground. Mr. Pass, who supplies elaborate coloured plans of his subject, concludes that "Silbury Hill was erected as a tribal stronghold or place of retreat and defence in case of sudden attack by

enemies"; and from relics discovered he argues that its erection was possibly many centuries before the arrival of the Romans in Britain. Also should be noticed a paper 'On Medieval Armour,' by Col. J. R. Bramble; an account of the recently discovered Saxon chapel of Deerhurst, by the honorary secretary of the Club, Mr. Alfred E. Hudd; and a paper 'On Stanton Drew Circle,' &c., by Dr. John Beddoe.

*The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association*.—Record Series, Vol. IX. *Abstracts of Yorkshire Wills from Somerset House, 1648-59.* (The Association).—Mr. Clay's object in making this selection was his desire to illustrate the pedigrees contained in Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire for 1665-6. In this he has to a great extent succeeded, although, to our own knowledge, some wills have been omitted which ought to have found a place among the rest. It would have been better, we think, to have taken a wider range, and to have brought in other classes of society as well as the landed gentry. We are thankful, however, for what we have got, as there is much in the volume to interest us. In 1648 John Overton of Easington, Esq., complains of "having had my person taken and captivated 22 weeks in prison, and my whole personal estate violently taken from me by Sir Hugh Cholmley and Michael Constable, enemies to the present Parliament and their country." The story of the Overtons, as it may be read in various places, is a very striking one. In 1657 Mr. Wm. Gee leaves to his sister "a dozen millaine sixpences, being cribbid counters," which, no doubt, they had often used. We know an old house in the North where a purse is preserved containing five or six dozen of sixpences of Elizabeth which have been always used for the same purpose. We have a glimpse in this volume of Sir Francis Wortley, Royalist and scholar, and of a famous student of an earlier generation, Sir Henry Saville, the great Provost of Eton. It is only within a comparatively recent period that his library was dispersed. His choice MSS. brought prodigious prices at the auction mart in London, and his printed books found their way two or three years ago to the shop of a bookseller in Leeds.

*The North Riding Record Society*.—Vol. VIII. *Quarter Sessions Records.* (The Society).—The Surveys of the Estates of the Roman Catholics, taken in the earlier part of the last century, form the most interesting part of the present volume; but we cannot rise to the enthusiasm with which the editor seems to regard these Quarter Sessions Records, to which eight volumes of the Record Society have been devoted. In our opinion they are exceedingly dull and dry, and by no means worthy of the pains and cost bestowed upon them.

*Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire for the Year 1889.* (The Society).—This is an interesting volume. Among the papers in it we would commend that by Mr. Grazebrook (a most competent writer on such a subject) upon the various shapes of the heraldic shield, which is well done and capitally illustrated. We also like the descriptions of Burscough Priory and the Friary at Warrington. The memoir of James, Earl of Derby, is, to our mind, too slight and sketchy to do even moderate justice to such a subject. It is a paper to be read at a meeting, nothing more. As to Mrs. Tempest's account of the Hollynfare chantry, it should have been revised before it was sent to the press. It contains some specimens of contracted Latin which are very incorrect. In one document there is a laughable blunder. The record ought to begin thus: "Johannes Veysey, legum doctor, reverendi in Christo patris et domini Johannis permissione Divina Coventriensis et Lichfeldensis episcopi in remotis agentis vicariis." The meaning of the last few words is obvious. The bishop was absent from his diocese, and on that account made Veysey his

vicar-general. Any one acquainted with a bishop's register knows the meaning of "in remotis agentis." But Mrs. Tempest prints the words "in re mot' urgent," and, as if that were not bad enough, translates them "on urgent motion." But the offender here is not a lady, but a Master of Arts, whose assistance Mrs. Tempest gratefully acknowledges in a postscript.

*Records of Buckinghamshire*. Vol. VI. No. 4.—This section of the proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society is exclusively ecclesiastical. The fine ring of ten bells in the old parish church of High Wycombe are described, and the history of their predecessors told, by Mr. R. S. Downs. Some useful notes on the ancient and modern churches dedicated to All Saints in Great Marlow, with an attempted ground plan of the fine old church so disastrously pulled down in 1832, are contributed by Mr. A. H. Cocks. There is a scholarly article on the church and parish of Great Misenden, by the Rev. C. H. E. White. The Rev. Dr. Lee has an illustrated paper on the church of St. Mary, Long Crendon. Dr. Lee draws and describes a blocked up "low-side window," and assumes that it was "a leper window through which the Holy Communion was given to persons suffering from that fearful disease in olden times." Surely Dr. Lee must know that, whatever may have been the use of such windows, the leper theory, altogether unsubstantiated by any evidence, has been generally abandoned.

#### THE HERALDIC EXHIBITION AT EDINBURGH.

An heraldic exhibition was opened at Edinburgh in the Scottish National Portrait Galleries on Tuesday. About 1,200 articles are included in the Catalogue, some of them of exceptional interest and importance. As might be expected, the collection of Scottish armorials is particularly good, beginning with Sir David Lindsay's MS., and including a remarkably artistic one from the Archerfield library. Mr. Scott Plummer sends an illuminated book of blazons from Sunderland Hall, of date 1601, and distinguished for its variety of colouring and quaint style; while an earlier one, lent by Macleod of Macleod, was at one time the property of Du Bartas, the French poet and ambassador, and is thought by some to have been the work of his hands. English visitors may be interested in a certificate, signed by all the English heralds, testifying to the heraldic learning of Sir James Balfour, afterwards Lord Lyon, and in the original illuminated copy of the Laws of the Order of the Garter, sent by Henry VIII. to James V. on the occasion of the installation of the latter as a Knight of the Order in 1534. Among early grants of arms may be mentioned one to the Tallow Chandlers' Company of London, by Jehan Smart, Garter, 1454, a remarkably artistic specimen of blazonry. Several other English grants are contributed by Mr. Fred. A. Crisp. The earliest Scottish grant is that to Lord Maxwell of Herries, by Sir Robert Forman, Lyon, 1567. Near this are to be seen some old banners, notably the Cavers banner, which is said to have been borne at the battle of Otterburn by the son of the second Earl of Douglas. Specimens of tabards and heraldic costume will interest many persons, while a set of the decorations of the various orders of knighthood may suit the taste of the general public. A variety of interesting illuminated MSS. have been lent by the Advocates' Library, the library of Edinburgh University, and many private persons. A distinctive feature of the exhibition is the collection of portraits of heralds, contributed by Mr. A. Vicars, of Dublin. The sets of heraldic playing cards exhibited by Mr. Clulow, of London, and a similar Scottish set lent by Miss Crichton, are certain to attract attention, if only as a means of showing that the idea of attempting to convey instruction by means of round games at cards is not a new one. Stained

glass, china, and plate are all adequately represented in the exhibition, while the collection of heraldic bookbindings is large and attractive. The student will find a good, though not absolutely complete, collection of the different works which were published on heraldry previous to 1750; and the architect will find much to interest him in the many drawings of both exteriors and interiors decorated with heraldic designs.

It may be added that, departing from the usual practice, the exhibition will be open free till the end of August.

#### ASHBURNHAM HOUSE.

19, Dean's Yard, July 6, 1891.

If I did not know that the *Athenæum* was enamoured of facts, I should not now venture to correct what appears to me to convey a wrong impression in the article on Westminster Abbey in your last issue.

Any one who has gone over Ashburnham House since it came into the possession of the School must be aware that no room which has any valuable associations whatsoever is used as a class-room. The top story, added during the occupation of the last canon who resided in the house, is certainly so used; so are also the rooms formerly occupied by servants, the kitchen, pantry, &c., and also a part of the east wing, which never possessed any architectural or antiquarian pretensions, but is simply an ill-built and very ordinary structure of brick. On the other hand, every single thing which has endeared the house to architects and archaeologists has been scrupulously respected. Indeed, not a few men whose opinion is best worth having in such concerns have remarked the superior care now taken of all interesting features, such as the staircase and the drawing-room and adjoining rooms.

It can never be forgotten that the sin of adding a new story in bricks of different size and colour from those of the original building does not lie at the School's door, any more than the sin of destroying the fine plaster dome in the drawing-room ceiling, or that of running a chimney through one of the fine old windows of the Misericorde. The governing body have actually spent in keeping the house from falling as large a sum as would have sufficed to construct a much more spacious and convenient building, and most of this outlay has been rendered necessary by serious errors committed before the governing body came into possession.

By the addition of a third story, never contemplated in the original design, the walls were overweighed, and had had to be underpinned. Moreover, any strong gale might have brought the whole structure down, seeing that a tie intended to support a fault in a great beam had been severed in making a bedroom door.

As to the preservation of the interior decorations of the "show" rooms, it is at least open to question if a private tenant would have done as the governing body have done, and sought the help of an architect of Mr. Bodley's reputation.

W. G. RUTHERFORD,  
Head Master of Westminster.

#### THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

LORD JUSTICE BOWEN presided at the annual meeting of subscribers to the British School at Athens, which was held at 22, Albemarle Street last week. The report of the committee dwelt especially upon the excavations undertaken by the School at Megalopolis, which had excited so much attention from their bearing upon the question whether or not the Greek theatre had a raised stage. The theatre had now been completely cleared, and a final report would be published in the next number of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Allusion was made also to the fact of Mr. Ernest Gardner, Director of the School, having been reappointed to a Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, on

the express understanding that he should remain in Athens as Director of the School. For this important recognition of the relation between the School and university work the committee tendered their thanks to the authorities of Caius College. Eight students had been admitted or readmitted in the course of the session, of whom four were old and four new students. Besides the work at Megalopolis, reference was made to the continuance by Messrs. Schultz and Barnsley of their valuable work on Byzantine architecture, towards the expenses of which the Marquis of Bute had contributed the sum of 300*l.* The School had received towards its general funds donations amounting to about 200*l.*, and towards the special objects of the excavations at Megalopolis and the work on Byzantine architecture about 740*l.* more, during the past year. The Hellenic Society had renewed its annual grant of 100*l.* for a term of three years. On the other hand, some subscriptions had been withdrawn. On the whole, the committee congratulated subscribers upon the progress made by the School, but pointed out that its financial position was still extremely precarious, and urged that the number of annual subscribers should be largely increased. In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman expressed his belief that the fortunes of the School were steadily though slowly progressing. He thought further help might well be looked for from the universities, and referred to the School and the Hellenic Society as welcome products of the movement which was gradually broadening the borders of classical scholarship in England. The spade was revolutionizing our classical curriculum as completely as under Todleben it had revolutionized the science of war. After referring to the liberal action of Caius College in reappointing the Director of the School to a Fellowship, Lord Justice Bowen said that the School might well look also for the generous sympathy and assistance of the many lovers of learning and art in England. Such persons might accept the assurance of English scholars that the British School at Athens was an object well deserving of their attention and goodwill. The adoption of the report was seconded by Lord Lingen and carried unanimously. Mr. Ernest Gardner, the Director of the School, and Mr. Penrose, who had acted as Director during part of the session, then read detailed reports of the work of the School, which will, in due course, be printed and issued to subscribers. Dr. Edwin Freshfield was appointed a trustee of the School in place of Mr. Agg-Gardner, M.P.; Lord Lingen was appointed, in place of Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, to act with Sir Frederick Pollock as auditor. Dr. Sandys was elected to serve on the committee.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 4th inst. the following, from various collections. Drawings: A. C. Gow, Artillery and the March, 71*l.* F. Tayler, Highland Sportsman's Return, 105*l.* B. Foster, Winchelsea, from Rye, 204*l.*; Rye, 204*l.*; Fern-Gatherers, 78*l.* F. W. Topham, A Spanish Posada, 81*l.* W. C. T. Dobson, Ione, 99*l.* Sir F. W. Burton, A.D. 1660, a Remnant of the Ironsides, 52*l.* J. F. Lewis, Harem Life, 105*l.* J. M. W. Turner, Chryses on the Seashore, 1,491*l.* Pictures: Sir D. Wilkie, Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage, 27*l.* P. Graham, Rough Sea on the Scotch Coast, 199*l.* D. Cox, Collecting the Flocks, 1,575*l.* G. D. Leslie, Last Day of the Holidays, 204*l.* G. H. Boughton, Evening, 120*l.*; Morning, the companion, 120*l.* W. L. Wyllie, River Scene, with shipping, and Low Tide (a pair), 127*l.* S. Lucas, The Latest Scandal, 131*l.* M. Stone, The Return, 171*l.* T. S. Cooper, Cows and Sheep on Canterbury Common, 126*l.* R. H. Carter, Returning from the Boats, 100*l.* S. E. Waller, The Day of Reckoning, 262*l.*; The White Cockade, 168*l.* Farewell, 120*l.* H. W. B. Davis, On the Low

Ground, 267*l.* E. de Blaas, Wheedling, 204*l.* J. W. Waterhouse, The Rescue, 157*l.* B. W. Leader, The Vale of Llangollen, 194*l.*

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold the following engravings and drawings last week, the property of a well-known collector:—*Francia, Lucretia*, in a state anterior to the one ordinarily known as the first, 40*l.* *Morghe, The Last Supper*, after Da Vinci, 27*l.* *Muller, The Madonna di San Sisto*, 41*l.*; another impression, 42*l.* *Raimondi, Adam and Eve*, 40*l.* *Lucretia*, 127*l.*; *Les Grimppeurs*, 115*l.* *Rembrandt, Christ healing the Sick*, second state, 155*l.*; *The Three Trees*, 110*l.*; *Cottage and a Hay Barn*, 41*l.*; *Old Haaring*, third state, 163*l.*; *Young Haaring*, second state, 82*l.*; *The Great Coppernol*, 14*l.* 14*s.* Drawing: *Raffaello, The Virgin, Child, and an Angel*, a pen drawing from the Wellesley and other collections, 236*l.* 5*s.* The sale, comprising 232 lots, realized 2,427*l.* 7*s.*

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold the following coins this week:—*Syracuse Medallion*, by Euenetos, with usual head of Persephone, &c., and signature of artist in full, 43*l.* *Alexander III. of Macedon, Distater*, 16*l.* *Shekel of Simon Bar-cochab*, 16*l.* 10*s.* *Baldred of Kent, Silver Penny*, 25*l.* *Medal: Ruggierus, rev. a collection of instruments of study, globe, &c.*, 21*l.*

#### First-Art Gossip.

We are glad to hear that Mr. E. Burne Jones, who about three weeks since, by accidentally slipping on the wood pavement in Oxford Street, seriously injured his right arm and shoulder, and narrowly escaped more serious injury, is, although still under surgical treatment, considerably better. It is not likely that he will be able to work for some time. Meanwhile, his general health has not suffered.

SOME time ago we mentioned that Mr. Alfred Dawson, of Hogarth Works, Chiswick, had become the proprietor of that interesting relic Hogarth's house in Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, and proposed to preserve it in honour of the illustrious Englishman to whom it once belonged, and who left it for his death-bed in Leicester Fields. Mr. Dawson has, he tells us, received proposals from several persons that he should part with his interest in the building and its surroundings to a trust, largely comprising Chiswickians who desire to maintain what, since their church was deprived of nearly all its ancient features and associations, is now the most important historical structure in their parish. "It only wants another or two more subscribers," says our correspondent, "at 100*l.* each." We understand that the amount of the trust is to be 500*l.*, the trustees being three, four, or five in number, besides Mr. Dawson, who is to hold a place among them, as he says, *ex officio*; they are to reside in Surrey or Middlesex, and their interest is to be "desirable" and devolve on the remaining trustees of the body, who shall fill vacancies in their number through death or removal from the counties, the elected trustee paying in the amount of the share to which he succeeds. The property will consist of a lease of the house for 1,900 years, or as long as it will hold together, and a portion of the land at a small ground rent, "but it will be preferable to enfranchise it soon." The trustees are expected to let the house, preferably to the tenant of the surrounding ground, if it remains a nursery. The tenant is to keep a visitors' book, attend to the visitors, and take care of the place. "After taxes, &c., are paid, 4 per cent. will be paid out of the rent to the trustees, the remainder to go to local charities." If additional ground on the south side of the premises can be acquired and the intrusive buildings there can be removed, the trust may, Mr. Dawson thinks, be extended for the purpose,

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and the house will stand clear of encumbrances, as it used to do; always preserving the character and historical features of the place. The scheme is most interesting, the preservation of Hogarth's little villa is still more so, and it is certain that unless something is done promptly the whole will come to grief, never to recover. Mr. Dawson will be glad to communicate with lovers of Hogarth. Could not the Royal Academy take up the matter, and buy and preserve the house as a refuge for a decayed artist? It must not, however, be forgotten that the Academy, which already spends great sums on its schools and numerous benefactions to members and outsiders, has no direct means of keeping up Hogarth House. Nevertheless, that body might, perhaps, if the small sum Mr. Dawson mentions were obtained and the house offered to it, accept the place in trust for the use of one of its pensioners.

THE large and elaborate plate after Mr. Alma Tadema's 'A Dedication to Bacchus,' which M. Auguste Blanchard is engraving in pure line for Mr. Lefèvre, is considerably advanced, and a proof which has been taken from it may be seen in King Street by subscribers.

The Louvre has, in a legacy from the late M. C. F. L. Moreaux, obtained some desirable pictures, being 'Paysage au Soleil Couchant,' by Pynacker; 'Entrée d'un Bois,' by J. Ruysdael (both formerly in the Feste Collection); 'Aigles s'abattant sur une Basse-Cour,' by Hondekoeter; 'Paysage avec Figures,' by D. Teniers, one of the largest of his productions; 'Fleurs dans un Vase,' by J. Van Huysum; and 'Nature Morte,' by Weenix.

MR. ROBERT BLAIR, F.S.A., writes:—

"In an article in your paper on May 30th (p. 707), on the structure of the Antonine wall, Mr. Neilson states it has 'become a question whether the vallum of Hadrian has been sufficiently sectioned.....In particular, it is quite certain that the vallum.....is not veined with the same black lines, and marked by the same virtual stonelessness,' as the Antonine wall? To settle the second point there is no need to make any sections of Hadrian's vallum, as all the mounds of it are formed of material excavated from the fosse. This is shown very plainly on Limestone Bank, where the fragments of basalt of which the aggers are partly formed are to be seen without any digging. I may say I passed along the wall last Monday from Chollerford to Housesteads with the question of your correspondent in view."

THE Cairo Office of Public Security has given notice to the Egyptian Minister of Public Works that the quantity of wood and lath and plaster in the building containing the Ghizeh Museum renders it liable to be destroyed by fire at any moment. Ever since the removal of the museum from Boulaq, Egyptologists have been proclaiming the danger to the collection from the peculiarly inflammable nature of the palace at Ghizeh, which if it once caught fire would be consumed in a couple of hours. Last winter an archaeologist, on being shown the palace, suggested that until a fireproof building was erected the papyri and the most important historical documents should be brought to London in a queen's ship and deposited in the cellars of one of the safe companies. And since we are responsible for the preservation of these objects the suggestion is deserving of serious attention.

THE Egyptian Government has under consideration the proposal to establish at Alexandria a museum of antiquities of the Greek and Roman periods which have been found in Egypt, and that such objects of this class as may be at Ghizeh shall be removed to the new museum. It will be some compensation for breaking up the continuity of the historical series at Ghizeh to know that there will be a building ready to receive the remains of the so-called Pompey's Pillar, the pedestal of which is rapidly being consumed by native boys who chip off fragments to sell as souvenirs to the officers and crews of the vessels frequenting the port. The tenuity of the pedestal is such as at

present to make the Pillar appear exceeding unsafe, and, as it is unlikely the municipal authorities of Alexandria will enclose the monument, it is only a question of time when it will fall with a crash.

H. W. writes from Naples:—

"The *Pungolo* reports as follows: 'In the last few days Prof. F. Borsari, accompanied by the advocate V. Sofia and by Dr. L. Firabella, explored the stalactite caverns at Cape Palinuro, in the province of Salerno, as also those near Molpa. In the caverns called "Cala delle Ossa," after long and patient investigation, they found a considerable quantity of prehistoric arms, such as hatchets, hammers, heads of arrows, daggers, and knives of flint, of diorite, of agate, and of jasper. All were surrounded by ashes and carboni in a large quantity; and together with these were the bones of stags, of goats, of "megaceros," of hyenas of the caverns, of horses, of wild boars, of the *Bos primigenius*, &c. From all these materials, and from the mode in which they were arranged, Prof. Borsari concludes that this grotto must have been for several centuries a prehistoric station of great importance, going back, indeed, to the paleolithic period, and that the station continued even to the neolithic period. But the professor is preparing a precise report on this subject.'

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—*Fidelio*, 'Carmen,' State Performance.  
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Richter Concerts.

DURING the present protracted opera season few performances have given greater satisfaction than that of 'Fidelio,' on Friday last week, especially as Beethoven's opera had not been heard in London for four years. It was last given at Her Majesty's in 1887, with Fräulein Lilli Lehmann in the principal part. Madame Tavary scarcely possesses a sufficiently powerful physique for the rendering of the arduous music, but she is a highly intelligent artist, and she sang and acted throughout with good taste and discretion. A better Florestan than Signor Ravelli could scarcely be desired, and the Rocco of M. Plançon was unexceptionable, vocally and dramatically. Similar praise cannot be extended to M. Devoyod as Pizarro, his voice sounding hard and vibratory, especially in the important air in the first act. Mlle. Bauermeister and Signor Rinaldini resumed the parts of Marcellina and Jacquino, of which they have been efficient representatives for nearly a quarter of a century. The prisoners' chorus needed more rehearsal, but the orchestra, under Mr. Randegger, fulfilled its grateful task in the most commendable manner.

On Saturday M. Jean de Reszke reappeared for the first time since his unfortunate illness, and for the second time at Covent Garden undertook the part of Don José in 'Carmen,' the opera being given in French, as at the final performance last year. In every sense M. de Reszke's embodiment of the unfortunate dragoon transcends that of any other artist who has yet appeared. He sings the music with infinite feeling, and his acting is at once dignified and forcible, the mingled love and despair in the last act being especially well suggested. On this occasion Madame Melba took the part of Michaela, which she sang with very great vocal charm. We have never heard the duet with José in the first act or Michaela's song in the third so beautifully interpreted as on this occasion. M. Lassalle has improved on his original conception of the Toreador, though to be

thoroughly artistic he should have divested himself of his beard.

The magnificent appearance of Covent Garden Theatre at the State performance on Wednesday does not call for detailed description in this place, but musically the event was more worthy of note than such occasions usually are, the programme consisting not of a heterogeneous compound of items intended for the display of individual artists, but of entire acts from four masterpieces. In the first act of 'Lohengrin' Mr. Alec Marsh took the part of Telramund for the first time. Pardonable nervousness prevented him from doing himself full justice, and it is only fair to add that he appeared at very short notice in place of M. Tschernoff. M. Jean de Reszke unfortunately was suffering from a slight relapse, and was only able to sing in the fourth act of Gounod's 'Roméo et Juliette,' his place in the 'Lohengrin' excerpt being taken by Signor Perotti, and in the fourth act of 'Les Huguenots' by Signor Ravelli. It was significant that the only enthusiastic applause of the evening was evoked by Mlle. Giulia Ravogli in the third act of 'Orfeo,' proving not only the excellence of the artist, but the abiding charm of Gluck's music.

The programme of the Richter Concert on Monday was of the usual pattern, Wagner and Beethoven occupying the greater part of the scheme. One of the items by the Bayreuth master was the third song from the second act of 'Götterdämmerung,' where Hagen summons the vassals of Gunther to the approaching wedding. In its place in the drama this episode is remarkably picturesque and stirring, but the music is scarcely suited to the concert-room. Mr. Max Heinrich took the part of Hagen, and also of Hans Sachs in the *finale* of 'Die Meistersinger,' the choral part of which was admirably sung by the Richter choir. A splendid performance was secured of Beethoven's Symphony in c minor, and the only other orchestral item was Cherubini's fine and impressive Overture to 'Medea,' which was given for the first time at these concerts. The new American soprano Mlle. Clementine de Vere was scarcely equal to the arduous aria 'Gli angui d'inferno,' from Mozart's 'Il Flauto Magico,' though she transposed it a tone lower; but she sang the air 'Oh grant me in the dust to fall,' from Dvorák's oratorio 'St. Ludmila,' with much expression, and proved herself the possessor of an excellent soprano voice.

### NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

*Eight Pieces.* By Anton Strelezki. Op. 47.—*Twelve Elementary Duets.* By Emma Mundella.—*Seven Marches for Pianoforte Duet.* By Mendelssohn.—*Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's Music to 'Ravenswood.'* Arranged for Four Hands by Battison Haynes. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—The album of pieces first named shows that the composer, who is presumably a Pole, has a pleasant vein of melody, and knows how to write fancifully and with taste. If his music is not particularly distinctive in character, it is, at any rate, commendably free from Chopin influences, and, for the most part, within the means of moderately efficient pianists. The pieces are all symmetrical and commendably brief.—Miss Mundella rightly says that the difficulty usually experienced by beginners on the piano in playing from the bass clef is due to the method pursued of making them play from the treble clef with both hands. Her duets are written for

teacher and pupil, the latter's part being only written for one hand at a time in its proper clef.—The transcriptions from Mendelssohn include the 'War,' 'Wedding,' and 'Cornelius' marches, with other pieces, such as the *andante* from the 'Italian' Symphony, to which the term "march" was not applied by the composer.—The 'Ravenswood' music makes an effective suite in four movements, and the transcription is tastefully executed.

*Classical Gleanings, Ancient and Modern.*  
Edited by Eugène St. Ange. (Weekes & Co.)—This is a series of twelve little pieces, original and transcribed, by Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, and other composers, the arrangements being "without octaves." The choice of music for the keyboard written within these limits for elementary players is practically inexhaustible, and there is no occasion to lay violent hands on such movements as, for example, the *andante* from Beethoven's Sonata in c, Op. 14, or Schumann's *Arabesque* in c, Op. 18. Transformations of this sort are to be condemned on the score of taste. In other respects 'Classical Gleanings' may be commended.—The same publishers send *Lullaby*, by Theo. Ward, and *Gavotte in B flat*, by T. Maas, both pleasing and easy, though the latter is defaced by some needless consecutive fifths.—*The Golden Harps*, processional march, by Godwin Fowles, is open to the charge of vulgarity.

Rêves, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Op. 101; *On the Water*, *Barcarolle*; *Mallorca*, *Barcarolle*; *Angoisse*, *Romance sans Paroles*. By I. Albeniz (Stanley Lucas & Co.)—These are a selection of the piquant little pieces in which Señor Albeniz has been frequently heard at his concerts. Players of moderate calibre will find the first of the three “dreams” the simplest and not the least pleasing. No. 3 recalls the manner of Schumann. The first of the barcarolles is genial, and the second is rather wild and peculiar, but both may be commended. The last on the list is somewhat sad, as its title implies, but it is not therefore ineffective. Señor Albeniz's little pieces are not so simple as at first sight they may appear, needing exceedingly light and highly-finished treatment for their proper interpretation.—The same publishers send a *Suite in g minor* and a *March in g major*, by Otto Hegner. If memory serves, the youthful pianist played both these compositions in St. James's Hall on his last visit. The suite is a work in five brief movements, with titles suggestive of the early suites, though the music scarcely recalls the style of the period. It is unpretentious and carefully written, but it does not afford much evidence of natural ability in composition. The march is trivial and commonplace.—Favourable mention may be made of an *Impromptu in e flat*, by Arthur Somervell, introduced at a recital by Miss Fanny Davies some time since and well received.

Messrs. Forsyth Brothers send, among other compositions, *Vier Clavierstücke*, by Nicolai von Wilm, Op. 33. These little pieces, though published separately, might form a suite but for the fact that their keys are not related. The numbers are entitled Sarabande, Courante, Gavotte, and Ländler, and the composer has contrived to infuse a certain amount of archaic feeling into his music, though the phraseology is, on the whole, modern. Simplicity is a noteworthy feature in all the movements.—'Neath Shady Trees, by Carl Heins, is a quiet and tasteful sketch; but the same composer's *Fairy Queen* is at once pretentious and commonplace.—As easy teaching pieces, *Meditation*, by Richard Knight, and *Marjorie*, a rustic dance by George Marsden, may receive a word of commendation.—Judging from the examples of *Twelve Characteristic Pieces*, by Wilhelm Popp, at present to hand, the composer has little to say and does not know how to say it effectively.

A large number of miscellaneous pieces are

published by Mr. Edwin Ashdown. Two *Clavierstücke*, by Fritz Kirchner, consist of a Scherzino and a Humoresque. They are piquant and fanciful sketches, and by no means difficult. The same composer's *Miller's Song* is a kind of *moto perpetuo*, and would prove useful to students.—Two *Clavierstücke*, consisting of a Notturno and a Rhapsodie, by S. Jadassohn, are refined and melodious drawing-room pieces, suitable for moderate players.—Of similar calibre are *The Legend of the Flowers*, by Alban Förster; *By the Brook*, by Ethel Boyce; a Waltz in A flat, by Edward German; *La Bien-Aimée*, a waltz, by Édouard Rhode; and *Told in the Twilight*, by Ignace Gibsone, the last intended for elementary players.

Messrs. Paterson & Sons send two books of *Scottish Songs*, transcribed by Eugen Woycke, with mostly florid accompaniments ; also *Queen of Scots*, a gavotte, by J. Warwick Moore, neither above nor below the average of such things.

No. 12 of Messrs. Metzler & Co.'s *Red Album* contains eight drawing-room pieces by various composers and of unequal merit.—The most that can be said for *Music hath Charms*, by A. G. Crowe (same publishers), is that it would make a useful study in the *staccato* for elementary players.—*European Dances*, by Erskine Allon (Music Publishing Co.), consists of six pieces in dance rhythm, characteristic of various nationalities. They are correct as to accent, &c., but the composer has scarcely infused the requisite amount of spirit into his music.

Commendation in general terms may be given to *Suite di 5 Pezzi Caratteristici*, by Carlo Albanesi (Ricordi & Co.), suitable for moderately advanced players.—The following may also receive a word of praise as easy and agreeable, if not original drawing-room pieces: *Le Palais Royal*, by Theo. Bonheur; *Le Chant du Berger*, by Leonard Gautier; *Falling Leaves*, by Valentine Hemery (Beal & Co.); *Muscovite Dance*, by Ivan Tchakoff (Marshall & Co.); and *Scherzo in E minor*, No. 10 of "Easy Progressive Pieces for Small Hands," by W. Dawson (Dawson').

## MINOR CONCERTS.

An agreeable chamber concert was given by Messrs. Johannes Wolff and Joseph Hollmann at Wimborne House, Arlington Street, on Thursday last week. A new pianist, M. Raoul Pugno, appears to be a capable executant, though he played at times with exaggerated force. The concert-givers were further assisted by Madame Nordica and Mr. Edward Lloyd. With the exception of two movements from Rubinstein's genial Trio in G minor, the programme consisted entirely of minor pieces, and does not call for special comment.

The singing of the African Kaffir Choir at the Princes' Hall on the evening of the same day was curious so far as regards the rendering of their native pieces. The frequent employment of consecutive fifths, and the constant tendency to sharpen the fourth note of the scale, thus bringing it in approximation with the Greek-Lydian mode, rather tended to confirm the views of ethnologists with regard to the origin of the Kaffirs. Some songs and part-songs written for the choir were rendered with a surprising amount of taste and expression. The object of the visit is to further the interests of education in South Africa.

The vocal recital of Mr. and Mrs. Henschel on Friday afternoon last week at St. James's Hall was fully as successful as any of their previous performances. The two artists sang, as usual, in four languages, the programme being made up of various selections by Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Brahms, Loewe, James Hook, A. Hervey, F. Corder, Paderewski, Massenet, Auber, Schumann, Rubinstein, Boieldieu, and Mr. Henschel. The whole of this lengthy programme was rendered to perfection by both artists, and, as

usual, the entertainment was instructive as well as enjoyable.

On the same afternoon, at the Portman Rooms, a chamber concert was given by Signor Simonetti, the most important feature of which was a Sonata for Piano and Violin in c minor by the concert-giver. This is a concise, well-written, and effective work, if not, on the whole, remarkable for individuality of style. Signor Simonetti is an excellent violinist, and was heard in several compositions, the most important of which was Spohr's Dramatic Concerto, which, of course, was given with pianoforte accompaniment. The artists by whom he was assisted were Madame Trebelli, Madame Frickenhaus, and Mr. Ben Davies.

The annual students' concert of the Academy for the Higher Development of Pianoforte Playing was held at the Marlborough Rooms last Saturday afternoon, when the excellence of Mr. Oscar Beringer's teaching was again proved by the generally high standard of merit attained by the performers. It may seem invidious on such an occasion to make comparisons, but special praise must be awarded to Miss Sybill Palliser, who has the making of a pianist of the first calibre. She was heard to most advantage in the second and third movements of Chopin's Concerto in E minor, the orchestral parts being supplied by a second piano played by Mr. Beringer.

The principal items in a concert given by Miss Adela Vernon and Mlle. Gabrielle Vaillant at the Portman Rooms on the same afternoon were Beethoven's Quartet in E flat, Op. 74, and Schumann's Sonata in D minor for piano and violin, Op. 121. The concert-givers were assisted by Messrs. Alex. Lütgen, Szczepanowski, Bernard Lane, Albert, and Wilfred Cunliffe, Miss Alice Gough and Miss Eleanor Rees.

Madame de Pachmann gave her last piano-forte recital for the present season on Tuesday afternoon in St. James's Hall. In Beethoven's Sonata in A flat, Op. 26, she over-accentuated the sentimental character of the work, but she was heard to greater advantage in Mendelssohn's Variations Sérieuses, and Chopin's Ballade in e minor and two of the Etudes were exquisitely played.

Signor Michael Esposito, who gave a piano-forte recital at the Princes' Hall on Wednesday afternoon, is a resident musician at Dublin, where he holds a high position as a teacher. His execution is sound in a technical sense, but it cannot be said that he displayed much feeling in such works as Beethoven's Sonata in c minor, Op. 111, and Schumann's 'Etudes Symphoniques.' A Sonata in e, for piano and violin, from his own pen, in which he had the co-operation of Signor Papini, is an unpretentious and smoothly written composition, not remarkable for originality, but refined and pleasing.

### Musical Gossip.

The jubilee celebrations of the Tonic Sol-fa Association commenced on Tuesday evening with the special service in St. Paul's Cathedral, to which reference has already been made. The canticles were sung to Charles King's rather poor setting in F, and the first anthem was Boyce's fine work, "O where shall wisdom be found?" An impressive effect was made in the second anthem, Sir John Stainer's "O clap your hands," in which, in addition to the special choir of five hundred, the major part of the enormous congregation took part. Various meetings are planned for this and next week, and the celebrations will terminate with a festival at the Crystal Palace next Saturday, in which the proceedings will include three monster concerts of 5,000 voices each, a choral competition with Sir John Stainer as adjudicator, and a performance in the grounds in which it is expected 20,000 singers will take part.

OPERA in Italy would seem to be still in a state of decadence if the reports in the con-

tinental journals may be credited. In some quarters there appears to be a reaction in favour of Rossini; but we read of a performance of 'Il Barbiere' at Turin in which the whole of the characters were impersonated by female artists, and of a projected rendering of the same work by male singers, the rôle of Rosina to be undertaken by a tenor. This is probably an exaggeration, but a melancholy fact is the withdrawal of the subvention from the San Carlo theatre at Naples, at one time a justly admired home of the lyric drama.

INTENDING visitors to Bayreuth may be interested to learn that owing to the great success of a recent performance of Wagner's tetralogy 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' in Dresden, the entire work will be repeated in that city in the course of August.

ACCORDING to the *Musikalische Wochenschrift* it is intended to produce Wagner's 'Parsifal' in Bologna next year. It may be remembered that it was in Bologna the composer's genius first obtained recognition in the Italian peninsula nearly twenty years ago; but any proposal to perform his sacred masterpiece under ordinary theatrical conditions should meet with strenuous opposition.

#### CONCERTS, &c., NEXT WEEK.

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| MON.   | Miles Marianne and Clara Eisler's Concert, 3, Dudley House.                                 |
|        | Mme. Emilie van der Meerach's Matinée Musicale, 3, No. 28, Somerset Street, Portman Square. |
|        | Sigmar Raghianti's Concert, 3, No. 105, Piccadilly.   |
| TUES.  | Royal Italian Opera.  |
| WED.   | Mr. Leopold Godowsky's Second Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.                         |
|        | Society of the Tonic Sol-fa Association and Composition Club, 7, Exeter Hall.               |
|        | Royal Italian Opera.  |
| THURS. | Tonic Sol-fa Choral Competition, 12.30, Exeter Hall.  |
|        | Miss Hardinge's Concert, 3.30, Dudley House.  |
|        | Music College of Music Orchestral Concert, 8, Alexandra House.                              |
|        | Royal Italian Opera.  |
| FRI.   | Tonic Sol-fa Meeting, 7, Exeter Hall.   |
|        | Royal Italian Opera.  |
| SAT.   | Tonic Sol-fa Jubilee Festival, Crystal Palace.  |
|        | Royal Italian Opera.  |

#### DRAMA

Eminent Actors.—Thomas Betterton. By Robert W. Lowe. (Kegan Paul & Co.) In his life of Betterton Mr. Lowe supplies a work of much value and research. With zeal far from common in the compiler of a volume belonging to a series, he has gone to original sources, the result being that he has corrected the most painstaking, accurate, and laborious of his predecessors. As an instance of thoroughness of workmanship it may be pointed out that he shows the date of Betterton's baptism to have been the 11th of August, 1635, and not the 12th, as on the strength of Col. Chester's 'Westminster Abbey Registers' has hitherto been assumed. His emendations are not, moreover, confined to mere dryasust details. He enters into the spirit of the epoch, and his picture of the Restoration stage is singularly graphic, and supplies the best obtainable guide to the boards on which Betterton acted, and for which Dryden and Congreve wrote.

In one matter, indeed, Mr. Lowe, without being himself absolutely accurate, contributes to unravel one of the knottiest points in stage history. Successive historians, from Genest downwards, confound the Cockpit Theatre, subsequently known as the Phoenix, with the private theatre in Whitehall in which court entertainments were frequently given. By the light which Mr. Lowe casts it is possible to get near the truth on the matter.

Such knowledge as we possess is principally derived from the MS. records of Sir

Henry Herbert, the Master of the Revels, to which access is unfortunately only possible in extracts, in Downes's 'Roscius Anglicanus' and Wright's 'Historia Histrionica.' The first of these sources has been largely drawn upon by Malone and Mr. Fleay. Pepys in his 'Diary,' Prynne in the 'Histriomastix,' Stowe, Camden, Chalmers, Evelyn, and other writers supply matter which it seems possible to piece together. Information concerning the erection of the private, or, as for convenience it may be called, the Royal theatre in Whitehall, and its destruction, is still to be desired. Malone speaks on several occasions definitely of the Cockpit at Whitehall. Subsequent writers have, for the most part, confounded it with the other Cockpit, a totally different house.

The Cockpit in Drury Lane, the memory of which is preserved in Pitt Place, appears to have been one of the rowdiest of houses. It is more than once mentioned with special condemnation in the 'Histriomastix.' Prynne's warmth on behalf of virtue renders him at times too immodest for quotation. He classes, however (p. 391), the Cockpit among the houses which are "Cosin-germanes" to the brothel. He charges it again with demoralizing the whole of Drury Lane. Volpone in Ben Jonson's 'The Fox'—in a passage given by Mr. Wheatley, 'London Past and Present'—describing the annoyance caused him by Lady Politick Would-be, says:—

The bells, in time of pestilence, ne'er made  
Like noise, or were in that perpetual motion!  
The Cock-pit comes not neat it. Act III. sc. ii.

It is assumed by Collier to have been converted into a theatre some time after the accession of James I., and Mr. Fleay's first mention assigns 1617 as its date. On Shrove Tuesday, March 4th, 1616/7, Camden, who speaks of it as *nuper erectum*, tells us it was attacked and wrecked by the London apprentices, who claimed the right to sack houses of ill fame. A new house was erected on the site, and after some vicissitudes, including its conversion into a school-room, was the scene of the performance in 1658 of D'Avenant's 'The Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru,' given with the sanction of Cromwell. Rhodes's company, in which Betterton was numbered, acted here in 1660. Here, too, D'Avenant's newly formed company, also including Betterton, acted until in 1662 it migrated to the new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Malone gives under the date August 10th, 1639, a document entitled "Cockpit Playes appropriated," which consists of a representation unto his Majesty of "William Bieston, gent., governor of the Kings and queene's young company of players at the Cockpit in Drury Lane," to the effect that certain plays are his exclusive property. These include Ford's 'Tis Pity Shee's a Whore'; Rowley's 'All's Lost by Lust'; 'The Rape of Lucrece,' by Heywood; 'A Foole and her Mayden soone Parted,' by Davenport (?); and other plays by Beaumont and Fletcher, Ford, and other writers; together with most of the dramas written up to that date by Shirley. Many of these were selected for performance at the Cockpit in Whitehall.

By this time the unsavoury reputation of the house was conquered. It is difficult to conceive how in its early days it could have been confounded with the aristocratic house

in Whitehall. This is done by most writers, more than one of whom advances facts that support the statements now made, without perceiving their significance. Malone, the most accurate of stage historians, whose work stands sadly in need of indexes, says expressly:—

"Neither Elizabeth, nor James I., nor Charles I., I believe, ever went to the public theatre; but they frequently ordered plays to be performed at Court, which were represented in the royal theatre called the Cockpit."

With the insertion of the word *mostly* in the concluding portion of the statement this may be accepted. An entry from Sir Henry Herbert is as follows:—

"On Monday night the 16 of December, 1633, at Whitehall was acted before the King and Queen, 'Hymens Holliday or Cupids Pegarys,' an old play of Rowleys. Likte."

From Mr. Fleay's 'History' we quote the following, given also, with fewer brackets, by Malone:—

"1635.—The French players ('Variorum,' iii. 121), Feb. 17, Tuesday, 'A French company of players being approved of by the Queen at her house [residence or theatre] two nights before, and commanded by her Majesty to the King,' acted 'Melise,' a French comedy, at the Cockpit in Whitehall, for which they had 10l. 'with good approbation.'

'Melise' is, we suppose, 'La Melize, ou les Princes Reconquis,' a comic pastoral of Du Rocher, given in Paris in 1633. In this last entry the whole matter to the observant eye is explained. Numerous passages quoted by Malone show the same thing, notably the following concerning the year 1633:—

"'Bussy d'Amboise' was playd by the King's players on Easter-monday night, at the Cockpit in court."

"The 'Pastorall' was playd by the King's players on Easter-tuesday night, at the Cockpit in court."

And under the date 1636:—

"The first and second part of 'Arviragus and Philicia' were acted at the Cockpit [Whitehall] before the King and Queen, The Prince, and Prince Elector, the 18 and 19 April, 1636, being monday and tuesday in Easter weeke."

In his early references Pepys clearly indicates the Drury Lane Cockpit. The earliest theatrical reference is unmistakable:—

"18 Aug., 1660.—Captain Ferrers took me and Creed to the Cockpit play, the first that I have had time to see since my coming from sea, 'The Loyall Subject,' when one Kinaston, a boy, acted the Duke's sister, but made the loveliest lady that ever I saw in my life."

The same may be said of the second reference, October 11th, 1660, when 'The Moore of Venice' was performed, Burt enacting the Moor, and when "a very pretty lady that sat by me called out to see Desdemona smothered"; and of the third on the 30th of the same month. Under the date November 20th, 1660, we find, however, the following:—

"This morning I found my Lord in bed late, he having been with the King, Queen, and Princess, at the Cock-pit all night, where General Monk treated them; and after supper a play, where the King did put a great affront upon Singleton's musique, he bidding them stop and made the French musique play, which my Lord says, do much outdo all ours."

This paragraph is absolutely conclusive. Previous to the Restoration the Whitehall Cockpit was assigned General Monk, and

the grant was confirmed by Charles II. Here, however, is a second extract, October 2nd, 1662, which is quoted by Mr. Lowe :—

"At night hearing that there was a play at the Cockpit (and my Lord Sandwich, who came to town last night, at it), I do go thither, and by very great fortune did follow four or five gentlemen, who were carried to a little private door in a wall and so crept through a narrow place, and come into one of the boxes next the King's."

The one point in which Mr. Lowe gives a part only of the truth is in stating that the scene of representation was the Cockpit in St. James's Park. This was not invariably the case. Now there was a playhouse in the Cockpit in St. James's Park. This Cockpit "stood at some steps leading from the *Birdcage Walk* into Dartmouth Street, near the top of Queen Street, and was distinguished by a cupola" (Wheatley, 'London Past and Present,' i. 436). It existed until 1816. Among the entries of Sir Henry Herbert are some that refer apparently to this building, as "'Loves Aftergame,' played at St. James by the Salisbury Court players the 24 of Feb., 1635"; "'The Duke's Mistres,' played at St. James by the Salisbury Court players the 22 of Feb., 1635. Made by Sherley"; and "'The Silent Woman,' played at Court of St. James on Thursday ye 18 Febr., 1635." In other cases the words used are simply "at Court." References to the Cockpit Playhouse in St. James's Park are also to be found in the Lord Chamberlain's papers. Performances at Whitehall meanwhile took place as early as 1572, when a mask was exhibited there before "her Majesty and 'Duke Mumerancie,' ambassador of France"; and under the date 1577 is the following :—"These three plays were shown at Whitehall." James I. witnessed at Whitehall, February 20th, 1604/5, on Shrove Tuesday, an entertainment of bear-baiting with bears from Paris Garden.

The facts of Betterton's career are placed in a clear light by Mr. Lowe, and his work must find a place in the library of every student of the stage. Especially admirable is the chapter in which, from the hints supplied by Pepys and other writers, and from the prologues and epilogues to the Restoration comedies, he furnishes a sketch of the Restoration theatres both before and behind the scenes. The accuracy and the vivacity of this are alike commendable.

*Shakespeare Reprints.* — No. II. *Hamlet: Parallel Texts of Quarto 1 and 2 and Folio 1.* Edited by Dr. W. Vietor. (Marburg, Elwert.) — We noticed in the *Athenæum* of March 26th, 1887, No. I. of this series, "King Lear," *Parallel Texts of Quarto 1 and Folio 1*, by the same editor. The present number is printed in a much larger and handsomer form. The texts of the two quartos are placed on opposite pages, and at the foot of the two pages is given the corresponding portion of the folio text. It must, however, be said that the task of bringing into apposition two such dissimilar texts as those of the first and second quartos of "Hamlet" is an impossible one if the actual sequence of scenes and speeches of both is to be preserved, as in this edition; consequently in many places the folio is brought into juxtaposition only with Quarto 2, as the more worthy edition; while, owing to transposition of scenes, sometimes Quarto 1, sometimes Quarto 2, is represented by blank pages, and the difficulty of comparing corresponding

passages is far greater than if they were printed in separate books. A somewhat similar parallel-texts edition of the two quartos only was made in 1860 by Mr. J. Allen and Mr. S. Timmins ("Devonshire 'Hamlets'"), in which some assistance was afforded to the reader by marginal cross-references to the passages transposed in the texts. Nothing of this kind finds a place in Dr. Vietor's edition; nor does he in his brief preface even hint at the problems the solution, or at least the understanding, of which is the main purpose for which the texts are brought together. They may be briefly stated as follows : (1) Does Quarto 1 represent (imperfectly of course : all are agreed as to its imperfection) an old play partially revised or rewritten by Shakespeare, or (2) does it represent a first sketch of a play designed by him alone? or, again (3), is it merely a misreport of the play given in Quarto 2 and Folio 1, vamped up by some bookseller's hack from notes taken at the theatre? An editor of parallel texts is not bound to form an opinion on or to give an answer to these questions, but it is clearly his duty to afford us every possible facility for comparison of the texts ; we would suggest, therefore, to Dr. Vietor, should his work come to a second edition, or to any other editor who might undertake the task, that it would be advisable to print twice over such passages of Quarto 1 as cannot otherwise be brought into apposition with Quarto 2 ; such duplicated passages being, of course, marked as out of the sequence of Quarto 1, and being distinguished by difference of type or in such other way as may seem desirable. For instance, the seventeen pages giving the Quarto 2 version of Act II. scene ii., from line 170 to the end of the scene—what may be called the fishmonger dialogue between Hamlet and Polonius, followed by the entrance of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, and subsequently that of the players—are represented on the Quarto 1 side of the book by blanks, because in Quarto 1 this part of the scene comes later in the play. Why should not these blanks be filled with a duplicate print, distinguished as suggested above, of the Quarto 1 version? It would be skipped, of course, by any one wishing to read the Quarto 1 alone in its actual sequence ; but the line-for-line comparison with Quarto 2 and the Folio 1, so essential to the understanding of the problems noted above, would thus be immensely facilitated ; at present it is almost a physical impossibility. Sundry other improvements which would be of great assistance to the student will readily suggest themselves to any one who has ever engaged in work of this kind. The work is nevertheless of very considerable value, and is printed with commendable accuracy ; it will be welcomed by all engaged in Shakespearian criticism.

THE second volume of *Thomas Middleton* in the "Mermaid Series" (Vizetelly & Co.) contains "The Roaring Girl," "The Witch," "A Fair Quarrel," "The Mayor of Queenborough," and "The Widow." Mr. Havelock Ellis contributes a discriminating preface. We agree with him that Rowley must have had a hand in that strange play "The Mayor of Queenborough." In the present volume "The Witch" is the only piece that Middleton wrote single-handed. It abounds in fine poetry, but is far inferior to the best plays written in conjunction with Rowley. We hope that the promised volumes of Ben Jonson will soon be published. The text of Jonson needs careful revision.

#### THE WEEK.

COMEDY.—"Husband and Wife," a Farcical Comedy in Three Acts. By F. C. Phillips and Percy Fendall.

In the case of "Husband and Wife" the reasons which have led to the transference of a piece from the boards of the Criterion, where, at an afternoon representation, it was tentatively produced, to those of the Comedy, at which house it now constitutes

the regular bill, are more comprehensible than they are in cases of similar advancement which have recently been witnessed. A thin yet not ineffective vein of satire ran through the piece as it was originally shapen, its characters were whimsical, and its dialogue fairly telling. What militated against its chances was a third act wholly inconclusive and inept. For this the authors have substituted a third act which, without displaying any particularly brilliant invention, has at least the advantages of being amusing and furnishing a conclusion.

In their opening scenes Messrs. Phillips and Fendall aim apparently at ridiculing feminine schemes for emancipation and in some cases supremacy. A league of wives is formed with a view of the suppression—it may almost be said the effacement—of husbands. By ferreting out masculine delinquencies the members, strong in their purity, obtain the means of forcing on their husbands the discharge of domestic and servile duties. Masculine revolt is at length provoked. League is combated by league, and the society of "Dandelions" fronts the society of Tiger Lilies. When once the husbands are courageous enough to front the penalties of rebellion, they have matters in their own hands. A thin partition divides the two gatherings. To the side occupied by the matrons penetrate the fumes of tobacco, the pop of champagne corks, and sounds, even more compromising, of revelry and song. Their own only beverages are water and tears—unsatisfying potations at best, and now painfully inadequate. An end of a sort to this situation is provided by the arrest of the whole party on the suspicion of being the members of an unlicensed gambling club. As originally played, the piece ended with the arrival at home of the combatants, played out and pining for reconciliation. The *dénouement* is now brought about in a police-court, presided over by a doddering old magistrate with a servile chief clerk and a swarm of officials on the look out for his jokes. Very strong is the resemblance between this act and one in Mr. Gilbert's "Trial by Jury." The authors have, however, contrived to enliven it with some amusing dialogue. Though presented as a police magistrate, Sir George Muddle is the image of a much more potent legal luminary, whose method and modes of speech are more or less happily travestied. Some keen satire is introduced upon legal proceedings, and the whole scene, though a little tedious towards the end, moves constant laughter. As the magistrate Mr. Brookfield acts in admirable style. Mr. Giddens resumes his original character of the hero, who is the president of the masculine league. Miss Vane Featherston, replacing Miss Carlotta Addison as the heroine, shows her possession of a powerful burlesque method ; Miss Lottie Venne is divertingly brisk as a designing widow ; and Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, in a rôle first taken by Mr. Blakeley, acts with less drollery, but more artistic finish, than his predecessor.

WAS MR. W. H. THE EARL OF PEMBROKE?

In pursuit of his theory that Mistress Mary Fitton, a maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, was the "dark woman" of Shakspeare's "Sonnets," Mr. T. Tyler, M.A., with commendable

zeal and carefulness, went down to Gawsworth Church to examine the sculptured and coloured effigy of that lady. It was, I say, commendable and careful, because it would have been a knock-down blow to his theory had it been afterwards found that she was fair. And here I interpolate the remark, in reference to Mistress Fytton, that I speak of Shakespeare's "dark woman," and not, as is usually done, of his "dark lady," because he never calls her a lady, but, on the contrary, seems to avoid doing so, and speaks of her—and especially in ll. 13-4 of Sonnet 144—in terms which mark her out as other than a lady or one of gentle birth—nay, as other than a reputable woman.

But having so commendably inquired into the complexion of Mistress Fytton, how came it that he omitted to inquire into that of William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, whom—reviving an older theory—he would make out to be the Mr. W. H. of the 'Sonnets'? It was as requisite to prove the earl fair as to show that Mistress Fytton was dark. Throughout the 'Sonnets' Mr. W. H. is described as "fair," and "red," and "white and red." That he was fair is told us in "my love's fair brow," 19, 9; in the general sense of 18 and 21; in 63 and 65, where *black* is used as antithetical to his fair beauty; in "Thou art as fair in knowledge as in hue," 82, 5; and as conclusive, or even more conclusive than this last, we have the complexions of this fair man and dark woman contrasted in 144, 3-4, "a man right fair.....a woman colour'd ill." Not that I would say that in all cases in these poems *fair* is used in the one sense of white—it is without doubt frequently used in the sense of beautiful. But in addition to the indisputable fact that, at least in some of the passages quoted, the most captious must admit that *fair* stands for fairness of hue, I say this, that such a master of language as was Shakespeare would not have called a dark man "fair" when he meant to say that he was beautiful, any more than he ever calls his dark mistress a fair, that is, a well-looking woman. Not by Shakespeare was black accounted fair, though he tells us that women so accounted it. In 131, 4, indeed, he says of his mistress, "Thou art the fairest and most precious jewel"; yet while admitting, as I think we ought, that there is an under and secondary sense of whiteness, he distinctly tells us that this is because of his "doting heart"; in like manner as many under the influence of passion, or even of mere liking, think a commonplace-looking woman a beauteous and fair jewel. Moreover, in continuance of this view that he had taken up, he distinctly adds in 1. 12, "Thy black is fairest" in my love-doting judgment. To continue, Mr. W. H. was red-cheeked—"Why should false painting imitate his cheek.....since his rose is true?" 67, 5-8; "And their gross painting might be better used Where cheeks need blood; in thee it is abused," 82, 13-14. He is, too, as may be gathered also from the above two sets of passages, "white and red"—"The other two, slight air and purging fire, Are both with thee," 45, 1-2; "Describe Adonis" and "Helen's cheek," 53, 5-7 (and compare lines 3 and 10 of 'Venus and Adonis' with the first, and take line 7 itself, and "As You Like It," III. 2, 135: "Helen's cheek, but not her heart"); "the lily white," and "the deep vermilion of the rose," 98, 9-10. There are others, but these are enough and over-plus.

Noting these things, I have since ascertained that the facts are as dead against W. Herbert being white and red as is no against yes. Addressing myself to the present Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery as to the complexion of his ancestral relative as depicted in his portraits by Mytens and Vandyke, his more than courteous replies—more than courteous, because they showed both a sincere desire to help me and the desire of one interested in the question—were to this effect. Both portraits depict him as "a dark man of rather rich complexion,

middle-aged, dark-haired and bearded, and very like a certain type of burly Frenchman"; and in a second note, after relooking at the Mytens, "the eyes are dark greyish blue, the complexion swarthy." The Vandyke was painted, according to an old catalogue in the earl's possession, after Herbert's death, and this seems confirmed by the dates of Vandyke's visits to England; but he would seem to have followed the earl's Mytens portrait, and not that by Mytens from which the British Museum engraving was taken, for in the former "the face is much plumper and smoother," and "the hair, which is dark hair with a chestnut tinge, rises richly and regularly from the forehead and temples—instead of showing two straggling curls as in the engraving—is exactly reproduced in the Vandyke." There were, therefore, probably two portraits by Mytens. To return: dark greyish blue eyes are not the "fair" eyes of 83, 13; nor can a poet, both natural and artistic, say of such that they *gild* the object whereon they gaze, 20, 6. Again, Herbert's hair was "dark brown with a chestnut tinge in it." Hence, while it seems all but impossible at present to imagine what Shakespeare meant when he said of Mr. W. H., "And buds of marjoram had stoln thy hair," 99, 7, yet, *pace* Prof. Dowden, it is impossible to think that the "buds of [garden] marjoram, dark purple-red before they open, and afterwards pink," can represent "dark auburn," much less "dark brown with a chestnut tinge."

The identity of Lord Herbert, afterwards third Earl of Pembroke, with Mr. W. H. being thus fully disproved, the theory that the "dark woman" was Mistress Mary Fytton, a lady of good family and a maid of honour, necessarily falls to the ground.

I might have added somewhat more at length as to the supposition that the "Mr." of Mr. W. H. could represent an earl's son, because Lord Buckhurst is spoken of in 'The Mirror for Magistrates,' and in extracts from it, as Mr. Sackville. But it may suffice to say, first, that Herbert during his father's lifetime was called "Lord Herbert"; secondly, that Lord Buckhurst, the first of that title, was only Mr. Sackville when he wrote his portion of the 'Mirror.' I might also have added somewhat on Shakespeare's omission—when he would seem to have exhausted all possible arguments in favour of the marriage of Mr. W. H.—to say more than "You had a father; let your son say so," 13, 14, when, on the Herbert theory, he had such obvious arguments as to the necessity of perpetuating a noble race and of preserving rich estates. So, too, I might dwell on much regarding the "dark woman" inconsistent with the position and character of Mistress Mary Fytton before or even during her amour with the earl. And with all due deference to my friend the Rev. W. A. Harrison, I would say that there is not a tittle of evidence either in Kemp's dedication or elsewhere that she had, until the earl came on the scene, been of loose behaviour. But having shown that a fair and red and white gentleman could not have been a swarthy nobleman, any dwelling on further inconsistencies is unnecessary.

BRINSLEY NICHOLSON, M.D.

P.S.—The earl's first letter to me is dated the 3rd of December.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

'THE MISCHIEF-MAKER,' a three-act farce of Miss Edith Henderson, which has already been given during the season at an afternoon representation, has been revived at the Vaudeville, which house reopened on Saturday night for a short summer season under the management of Mr. Harrington Baily. What feature of plot, character, situation, or dialogue commanded this piece for reproduction cannot easily be conjectured. Mr. Paulton gave in his usual

stolid manner the central figure, an old lunatic who surreptitiously photographs faces on which he traces the promise of future crime. Nothing in piece or performance justifies further notice. 'Gabriel's Trust,' a one-act play by Mr. A. C. Calmour, was also given, with the author in the principal part.

SOMEWHAT unexpectedly the tide of popular favour turned in favour of the French plays at the Royalty, and the closing performances were given in presence of overflowing houses. As these included 'L'Ami Fritz,' 'Les Fourberies de Scapin,' 'Les Surprises du Divorce,' and 'Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier,' the conclusion apparently to be drawn is that the public prefers pieces with which it is familiar to *fin de siècle* pieces such as 'Mariage Blanc.'

'MOONFLOWERS,' a play without words, produced on Thursday afternoon in last week for a benefit at the Gaiety, was given, so far as the central figure is concerned, with grace and spirit by Miss Norreys, but is not likely to share the success of 'L'Enfant Prodigue.' Two novelties by Miss Mabel Freud-Lloyd, given on the same afternoon at the Vaudeville, and respectively entitled 'Sacrificed' and 'For Claudia's Sake,' were hopelessly amateurish.

THE unhappy reputation of the Shaftesbury Theatre has been maintained, and the doors are once more closed.

MR. ROBERT REECE, well known as a producer of burlesques, died on Wednesday morning at 10, Cantlowes Road, N.W., at the age of fifty-three, after a long and an exhausting illness.

'THE SCAPEROAT,' a drama by Mr. Wilton Jones, produced on Tuesday evening for single representation at the Globe, is avowedly an adaptation of a novel by Miss Warden (Mrs. Jones). Its plot, dealing with hereditary madness, depicts the persecution of a young wife by a Frenchman, who, after compromising her with her husband, attempts to slay her and commits suicide. Not very sympathetic are the characters, one of whom is, indeed, scarcely human; and portions of the story are repellent. Effective situations are, however, reached, and the whole obtained a favourable reception. The exponents included Miss Florence West, Miss Annie Hughes, Miss Adela Houston, and Mrs. Theodore Wright, Mr. Lewis Waller, and Mr. Herbert.

In these days of enforced or surprised confidences it is pleasant to hear of Mr. Henry Irving declining to enter on a controversy with regard to the moral influence of the stage, on the ground that it is no more debatable than that of literature.

THE large-paper edition of 'Hedda Gabler' is to be ready in a day or two. It contains, in addition to a portrait of the author, a portrait of Miss Robins as Hedda Gabler, and one of Miss Marion Lea as Mrs. Elvsted.

THE "Freie Bühne" of Berlin has, according to the report of the press of that place, ceased to exist. Those who were acquainted with the manner in which that "free" institution was conducted will not be surprised at the result.

#### MISCELLANEA

*The Population of Oxford.*—I know that it has long been the fashion to dismiss as an impossibility Fitzralph's famous estimate of 30,000 scholars at Oxford before the Black Death, though I incline to think that the figures are not really so exaggerated as they seem. The fact, however, remains that in 1357 Fitzralph declared that "there remain not 6,000 nowadays" (*non reperiuntur sex millia his diebus*). Twenty-two years later Wycliffe wrote, "To-day there are not 3,000" (*hodie non sunt tria*); and it seems a

fair inference that the actual numbers were not far off 6,000 and 3,000 in 1357 and 1379 respectively. Had the number in 1379 been as low as 1,500 (Prof. Rogers's estimate), we may be sure that Wycliffe would have said so, his object being to present in as startling form as possible the contrast between the present and the past, unless, indeed, Mr. R. L. Poole be right in supposing that he was merely quoting Fitzralph and really said 6,000, though some careless scribe transposed his figures and made him say 3,000 instead. But this seems an unnecessary assumption. Fitzralph and Wycliffe were both personally familiar with Oxford life at the time they wrote, and a comparison of the context of the passages in the 'Defensorium Curatorum' (Brown, ii. 473) and the 'De Ecclesia' (p. 374) will show that the one is in no sense borrowed directly from the other. If, then, Wycliffe's statement made in 1379 as to the number of scholars be read in connexion with the enumeration of the townsfolk over fifteen years of age on the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1380, we shall have a near approach to an exact census of the total population of mediæval Oxford in the early years of Richard II. J. HAMILTON WYLIE.

'The Constitution of Athens.'—There are probably few of us who love Aristotle who would not be glad to relieve him of responsibility for the recently discovered 'Constitution of Athens.' Why not saddle it upon his pupil Dicearchus, who wrote such a treatise? Cicero had a copy ('Ad Att.' ii. 2). W. W. LL.

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